

Speedily will be published,

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P R I N C I P L E S
O F
G R A M M A R

Exhibited in those of the English, French, Latin
and Greek Languages, with a like *Analysis* of
the two latter, each in its particular, and all
in one common Analogy,

By the same AUTHOR ;

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Gentlemen under sixteen at 25 pounds a year, and
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THE
ANALYSIS
OF THE
FRENCH and ENGLISH
LANGUAGES:

With their
ROOTS and IDIOMS.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

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JAMES ELLIOTSON

LONDON:

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Paris; and by W. BAKER, Dublin.

(1)

A N

E S S A Y

O N

The Rise, Formation and mutual Analogy of the French and English Languages.

AS all languages, especially the most regular, have sprung from a comparatively small number of roots, the onely method at once complete and compendious of acquiring the whole stock of any tongue must be to collect its *roots*, to trace its manner of *ramification* and *composition*, and to digest its *idioms* or *proprieties*.

The obviousness of this truth having excited the labor of Learning to compile the roots of various ancient tongues, it seems somewhat odd that she should never have been animated to any such attempts for the modern. Whether the superior excellence of those have exposed these to neglect, or their greater regularity promised more facility of fame; whether the languages, acquirable by rote have as seldom been taught as studied with reason, the learned disdaining cultivations of which the learned onely are capable; whether an unacquaintedness with sister and even with daughter dialects have hindered France from interchanging her roots with her neighbors, while she has so happily used every other method of propagating her polished diction; or whether Britain be not more blamable for affording other countries so few helps

a-

helps to the attaining of her tongue; whatever may be the cause that the French and English tongues should *here first* meet in their primitives, this assemblage pleads other attractions than those of novelty, when it exhibits in grammatical as well as alphabetical order, the *radical dictionary* of both languages.

In order to compass that brevity so essential to the usefulness of every design, all the words the same, or almost the same in both, have been studiously excluded this collection. Nor will it prove an unpleasing compensation to investigate the analogy by which, with the sources whence, we draw. And indeed though Britain has borrowed language from almost every nation ancient and modern, to none can she be so deeply endetted as to that nearest neighbor, who must have transmitted her first inhabitants, as well as so many after colonies, and with whom she has naturally had closer connections than with any other nation of the continent.

The Gauls, Saxons and Danes, not to mention the Romans, laid doubtless the foundations of the English tongue; but the French who have driven their own ancient Gaulic (or Celtic), a language once as general as ~~theirs~~ is this day, to a remote corner of their kingdom, and exploded almost all the other dialects of Europe, have lent more language to England than all her other invaders, and, more powerfully than they all put together, have relegated the ancient British also to the extremities of the island.

If we consider indeed the nature of the French language, surely not the least beautiful, tho' not the eldest daughter of the Latin, and formed upon the model of the Greek, the care with which she has been cultivated, and the perfection to which she is brought; we shall not wonder at her triumphs over polite even as well as barbarous idioms, nor blush

to own her the second founder of the English tongue.

That the branches at home, and the roots from abroad may spring with equal and native facility, the present collection is not onely digested into the great classes of speech, but ranged according to that *alphabet of affinity*, which nature, or rather nature's Author has in the framing of language laid down.

The vowels surely claim a natural precedence of the letters which receive from them animation, and which serve but to articulate or modify their sound. *I* and *y* are one vowel in different shape, but not of promiscuous use. The English *w* closes the vocal class, with which it also seems more connected than with the consonants; for with these, though conjunctive, it never combines, nor is it ever proxy or equivalent to any other than a vowel. *H* the aspiration, sometimes not so much, combinable with some consonants, yet interchangeable with none, craves the honor of introducing them. As the first class of consonants glide the *Liquids* along, transmutable not onely with each other, but meltable sometimes into vowels. Then follow the *mutes* simple and compound, as the vowels, according to affinity, transmutability, and gradation of sound.

			h		
a ai		l r		n m	
[au]		p		b	
e ei		ph f		v	
i y		t		d	
[oi]			[th]		
u [eu]		f		z	
eu		[sh]			
ou		ch		j	
oi		k q c		g	
			x		
	a z				
					Hooks

Hooks here shelter English combinations, as they do through the book such words as may be in or out, sometimes antiquated roots, &c.

The Italic character of various, easily intelligible, service, distinguishes in correspondent columns interchangeable termination or orthography.

As the different styles cannot be marked with too much precision, the first digit (1) notes the figurative, the second (2) the familiar, the third (3) the style of law, and the fourth (4) that of antiquity or the almost obsolete. A star (*) in fine points the only phrase or phrases where the word in idiom is used.

This premised, we may procede to explore the sources of our language, and first to methodise the manner in which it flows from the French.

Nouns substantive are borrowed either entire, though without accent, as almost all in *ion*, *religion*, *lion*, &c. and multitudes of most other terminations :

	as		as
l	péril	ne	mine
r	danger	mé	crime
n	plan	pe	pipe
p	julep	be	globe
t	profit	ve	alcove
d	hasard	te	date
c	traffic	de	parade
x	flux	se	rose
		ce	place
ée	levée	ge	rage
le	pistole	gue	vogue
re	nature		

(v)

Or altered by mutilation, addition, elision, insertion, transposition or interchange.

1. by cutting off *e* final: as

modele	<i>model</i>	paragraphe	<i>paragraph</i>
vipere	<i>viper</i>	doute	<i>dout</i>
ulcere	<i>ulcer</i>		<i>vulgarly</i>
paire	<i>pair</i>	4. doute	<i>doubt</i>
veine	<i>vein</i>	aide	<i>aid</i>
probleme	<i>problem</i>	princesse	<i>princess</i>
groupe	<i>group</i>	niche	<i>nich</i>
herbe	<i>herb</i>	taxe	<i>tax</i>

2. by adding it: as

degré	<i>degree</i>	thym	<i>thyme</i>
exil	<i>exile</i>	cap	<i>cape</i>
desir	<i>desire</i>	appétit	<i>appetite</i>
pin	<i>pine</i>	repos	<i>repose</i>

3. by rejecting *e* initial: as

espace	<i>space</i>	échec	<i>check</i>
esturgeon	<i>surgeon</i>	échine	<i>chine</i>

4. by eliding a vowel from the middle: as

anachorete	<i>anchoret</i>	rasoir	<i>rasor</i>
chapelain	<i>chaplain</i>	barbier	<i>barber</i>
capitaine	<i>captain</i>	piédestal	<i>pedestal</i>
parabole	<i>parable</i>	eucharistie	<i>eucharist</i>
scrupule	<i>scruple</i>	nouriture	<i>nurture</i>
comparaison	<i>comparison</i>	couvert	<i>covert</i>
portail	<i>portal</i>	tuile	<i>tile</i>
grammaire	<i>grammar</i>		

5. by inserting or adding one: as

babiole	<i>barbtle</i>	levier	<i>leaver</i>
regne	<i>reign</i>	sergent	<i>sergeant</i>
chef	<i>chief</i>	dragon	<i>dragoon</i>
chere	<i>chear</i>		

6. by preserving the *s* elided by the circumflex, or by the acute accent: as

mât	<i>maſt</i>	épice	<i>ſpice</i>
forêt	<i>foreſt</i>	état	<i>eſtate</i>
hâte	<i>haſte</i>	écarlate	<i>ſcarlet</i>
bâtard	<i>baſtard</i>	écluse	<i>ſluce</i>
plâtre	<i>plaſter</i>	formerly	
mâitre	<i>maſter</i>	maſt	
hôpital	<i>hoſpital</i>	reſpit	
répit	<i>reſpite</i>	&c.	

7. by retaining other elided conſonants: as

amiral	<i>admiral</i>	in French formerly	as
avantage	<i>advantage</i>	now in Engliſh.	
ôtage	<i>hoſtage</i>		

8. by inserting, adding, or prefixing conſonants: as

juge	<i>judge</i>	lavande	<i>lavender</i>
genre	<i>gender</i>	apprentif	} <i>apprentice</i>
pronostic	<i>prognostic</i>	apprenti	
physionomie	<i>physiognomy</i>	tyran	<i>tyrant</i>
principe	<i>principle</i>	roman	4. <i>romaunt</i>
ſyllabe	<i>ſyllable</i>		or <i>romant</i>
truffe	<i>truffle</i>	now from	
myrte	<i>myrtle</i>	romance	<i>romance</i>
bride	<i>bridle</i>	repas	<i>repaſt</i>
cantique	<i>canticle</i>	damas	<i>damask</i>
thériaque	<i>treacle</i>	lien	<i>link</i>
axe	<i>axel</i>	hochepot	<i>hochpoch</i> or
interlope	<i>interloper</i>		<i>hodge-podge</i>
lavende ou		outarde	<i>buſtard</i>

9. or by taking them away: as

lingot	<i>ingot</i>	parangon	<i>paragon</i>
tante	<i>aunt</i>	décret	<i>decree</i>
maman	<i>mama</i>	prêtre	<i>prieſt</i>

fifre	<i>fife</i>	charpentier	<i>carpenter</i>
brocard	} <i>brocade</i>	héros	<i>hero</i>
brocart		pistolet	<i>pistol</i>
éparvin	<i>sparvin</i>	basilic	<i>basil</i>
ligne	<i>line</i>		

10. by rejecting a duplication: as

barre	<i>bar</i>	toilette	<i>toilet</i>
dette	<i>det</i>	botte	<i>boot</i>

from 4. *debte* vulgarly *debt*

11. or making one: as

dîner	<i>dinner</i>	écoutille	<i>scuttle</i>
souper	<i>supper</i>	boucle	<i>buckle</i>
croupiere	<i>crupper</i>	mets	<i>mess, meat</i>
maniere	<i>manner</i>	échecs	<i>chess</i>
matiere	<i>matter</i>	succès	<i>success</i>
coton	<i>cotton</i>	bourgeois	<i>burgess</i>
mouton	<i>mutton</i>		

12. by transposing letters: as

lepre	<i>leper</i>	futaine	<i>fustian</i>
chapitre	<i>chapter</i>	clairon	<i>clarion</i>
mine	<i>mien</i>	coulevrine	<i>culverin</i>

Interchange (thus X signified) may be made of correspondent sounds; whether vowels,

e X a	i X ea
ei ai	au o
i y	ou oo, u

liquefactions,

ill X ili li

gn ni

or consonants:

s X c	c } k
c s, fs	qu }
s z	c, ck
ch sh	c q

as			
4. ferrier	<i>farrier</i>	compagnon	<i>companion</i>
now		épagueul	<i>spaniel</i>
maréchal			
ferme	<i>farm</i>	jus	<i>juce</i>
merveille	<i>marvel</i>		vulgarly
crêpe	<i>crape</i>		<i>juice</i>
peine	<i>pain</i>	pas	<i>pace</i>
Mai	<i>May</i>	brasselet	<i>bracelet</i>
baie	<i>bay</i>	anfpésade	<i>lancepsado</i>
merci	<i>mercy</i>	glace	<i>glass</i>
ennemi	<i>enemy</i>	nourice	<i>nurse</i>
astronomie	<i>astronomy</i>	maçon	<i>mason</i>
orthographie	<i>orthography</i>	leçon	<i>lesson</i>
	or profil	frise	<i>freeze</i>
hérésie	<i>heresy</i>	cachou	<i>cashoo</i>
hydropisie	<i>hydropsy</i>	caleche	<i>calesh</i>
4.	<i>dropsy</i>	chaise	<i>shaise</i>
paralyfie	<i>palsy</i>		vulgarly
compagnie	<i>company</i>		<i>chaise</i>
ligue	<i>league</i>	fiche	<i>fish (counter)</i>
Maure	<i>More</i>	corniche	<i>cornish</i>
ou	vulgarly		<i>cornice</i>
More	<i>Moor</i>	lac	<i>lake</i>
ragoût	<i>ragoo</i>	marc	} (of money)
troupe	<i>troop</i>	marque	
so in		banc	} (of sand)
babouin	<i>baboon</i>	banque	
sagouin	<i>sagoon</i>		(of money)
where the nasal vowel		musc	<i>musk</i>
vanishes with the nasal		quille	<i>keel</i>
sound.		pique	<i>pike</i>
poulie	<i>pulley</i>		(weapon)
		brique	<i>brick</i>
pavillon	<i>pavilion</i>	raquette	<i>racket</i>
bataillon	<i>batalion</i>	étiquette	<i>ticket</i>
			saque-

saquebute
esquif
écuyer

sacbut
skiff
esquire

écureuil
caille
cahier

squirrel
quail
quire

Other sounds are transmuted by affinity:

a	x	e	eu	ou	v	f
		i		oi		wo
		o		ee	t	d
e		a	ou	ow		ck
		i y	ie	a	d	t
		o		o	ç	r
i		e	ai		s	c
		o	eu	o	ff	ß
o		a	ou	e		ch
		e		u	ç	ch
		i	oi	e		ß
		u	u		ch	kc
u		e	au			g
		i	u		c	k
		o	g	x	i	g
		oo	l	r	g	ck
				n		q
ie	} x {	ee	r	l	x	c
ai		ea		n	g	ow
oi		ei	n	m		w
		ai		l		j
		ea		r	j	g
oy		ow	m	n		y
		(ow)	b	p		ß
ui		oi		f	ch	ck
		ou		m	c	ch

as

parfum

mare

pape

camarade

perfume

mire

pope

comrade

café

cacao

querelle

3. damoiselle

coffee

cocoa

quarrel

damsel

b

cedre

saque-

cedre	<i>cedar</i>	thon	<i>thunny</i>
cinabre	<i>cinabar</i>	oncle	<i>uncle</i>
cimiterre	<i>cimitar</i>	nombre	<i>number</i>
embuche	<i>ambush</i>	coucoumbre	<i>cucumber</i>
encens	<i>incense</i>	étouffe	<i>stuff</i>
cheminée	<i>chimney</i>	cotelette	<i>cutlet</i>
chevalerie	<i>chivalry</i>	drogue	<i>drug</i>
voliere	<i>volery</i>	furet	<i>ferret</i>
aire	<i>airy</i>	pâturen	<i>pastern</i>
dromadaire	<i>dromedary</i>	ruban	<i>ribban, ribbon</i>
ivoire	<i>ivory</i>	autruche	<i>ostrich</i>
léfard	<i>lisard</i>	pluvier	<i>plover</i>
4. détresse	<i>distress</i>	butin	<i>booty</i>
mécréant	<i>miscreant</i>		
charité	<i>charity</i>	biere	<i>beer</i>
canapé	<i>canopy</i>	bievre	<i>beaver</i>
trophée	<i>trophy</i>	fièvre	<i>feaver</i>
gelée	<i>gelly</i>	pair	<i>peer</i>
ebene	<i>ebony</i>	aigle	<i>eagle</i>
traître	<i>traitor</i>	aïse	<i>ease</i>
ancêtres	<i>ancestors</i>	raison	<i>reason</i>
guirlande	<i>garland</i>	faïson	<i>season</i>
barril	<i>barrel</i>	trahison	<i>treason</i>
inimitié	<i>enmity</i>	payfan	<i>peasant for</i>
larcin	3. <i>larceny</i>		<i>pesant</i>
parchemin	<i>parchment</i>	faïsand	<i>pheasant for</i>
échiquier	<i>exchequer</i>		<i>fesant</i>
apoticaire	<i>apothecary</i>	loisir	<i>leisure</i>
bassin	<i>basin</i>	proie	<i>prey</i>
nom	<i>name, noun</i>	3, 4. hoir	<i>beir</i>
dommage	<i>damage</i>	poire	<i>pear</i>
couperose	<i>copperas</i>	foire	<i>fair</i>
camelot	<i>camlet</i>	voile	<i>vail, veil</i>
linotte	<i>linnet</i>	voyelle	<i>vowel</i>
pelote	<i>pellet</i>	huile	<i>oil</i>
violon	<i>violin</i>	huitre	<i>oyster</i>

truite
heure
chart
veu

4. v
cheur
4. ch
beuf
4. b
peup

poud
prou
houe
pili
collie
bach
chan
prop
empe
gouv
taille
donn
tubér
peup
fenou
couv
couv
pouv
veau
sceau
3. sc
émer
feutr
baum
4. ho

truite	<i>trout</i>	royaume	<i>realm for</i>
heure	<i>hour</i>		<i>relm</i>
chartreuse	<i>charter-house</i>	étau	<i>stall</i>
veu		fléau	<i>flail</i>
4. vœu	<i>vow</i>	gruau	<i>gruel</i>
cheur		joyau	<i>jewel</i>
4. cœur	<i>choir</i>	noyau	<i>newel</i>
beuf		boyau	<i>bowel</i>
4. bœuf	<i>beef</i>	morceau	<i>morcel</i>
peuple	<i>people for</i>	manteau	<i>mantle</i>
	<i>people</i>	tréteau	<i>treble</i>
poudre	<i>powder</i>	ciseau	<i>cisar</i>
proue	<i>prow</i>	chapiteau	<i>chapter</i>
houe	<i>bow, hoe</i>	lourdaut	<i>2. lurdane</i>
pilier	<i>pillar</i>	montagne	<i>mountain</i>
collier	<i>collar</i>	carogne	<i>1, 2. carion</i>
bachelier	<i>bachelor</i>	falbala	<i>furbelow</i>
chancelier	<i>chancellor</i>	matelas	<i>mattress</i>
propriétaire	<i>proprietor</i>	sandal	<i>sanders-wood</i>
empereur	<i>emperor</i>	chambellan	<i>chamberlain</i>
gouverneur	<i>governor</i>	colonel	<i>curnel or</i>
tailleur	<i>tailor</i>		<i>cornel</i>
donneur	<i>donor</i>		<i>though yet</i>
tubéreuse	<i>tuberoſe</i>		<i>fervilely</i>
peuplier	<i>poplar</i>		<i>colonel</i>
fenouil	<i>fennel</i>	balustre	<i>baniſter</i>
couvrechef	<i>kerchief</i>	marbre	<i>marble</i>
couvreſeu	<i>cuſew-bell</i>	pourpre	<i>purple</i>
pouvoir	<i>power</i>	laurier	<i>laurel</i>
veau	<i>veal</i>	menétrier	<i>minſtrel</i>
ſceau	<i>ſeal</i>	havre	<i>haven</i>
3. ſcel		natte	<i>mat</i>
émeraude	<i>emerald</i>	filigrane	<i>filigram</i>
feutre	<i>felt</i>	migraine	<i>megrin</i>
baume	<i>balm</i>	marjolaine	<i>marjerom</i>
4. heaume	<i>helm</i>	rançon	<i>ranſom</i>
		b 2	venin

venin	<i>venom</i>	caisse	<i>cash</i>
velin	<i>vellum</i>	laisse	<i>leash</i>
alun	<i>allum</i>	brosse	<i>brush</i>
marne	<i>marl</i>	angoisse	<i>anguish</i>
rancune	<i>rancor</i>	paroisse	<i>parish</i>
garnison	<i>garrison</i>	boisseau	<i>bushel</i>
(mâtin	<i>mastif</i>)	buisson	<i>bush</i>
temps } (time)		couffin	<i>cushion</i>
tems } tense		moufferon	<i>mushroom</i>
bourse	<i>purse</i>	hériflon	<i>urchin</i>
boudin	<i>pudding</i>	écuffon	<i>escutcheon</i>
tourbe	<i>turf</i>	esquiffe	<i>sketch, sketch</i>
gibelet	<i>gimlet for</i>	2. panse	<i>2. panch</i>
	<i>guimlet</i>	banc	<i>bench</i>
soubrefaut	<i>somer set</i>	tronçon	<i>truncheon</i>
van	<i>fan</i>	poinçon	<i>puncheon</i>
vertugadin	<i>farthingale</i>	façon	<i>fashion</i>
vin	<i>wine</i>	planche	<i>plank</i>
voie	<i>way</i>	tâche	<i>task</i>
varenne	<i>warren</i>	échaffaud	<i>scaffold</i>
	<i>of a prince</i>	écharpe	<i>scarf</i>
ouate	<i>wad</i>	bourache	<i>borage</i>
carte	<i>card</i>	cerneau	<i>kernel</i>
diamant	<i>diamond</i>	flacon	<i>flagon</i>
bouton	<i>bud</i>	sucre	<i>sugar</i>
abricot	<i>apricot</i>	bougran	<i>buckram</i>
	<i>abricot</i>	rang	<i>rank</i>
artichaut	<i>artichoke</i>	2. gouine	<i>2. quean</i>
dard	<i>dart</i>	paix	<i>peace</i>
andouiller	<i>antler</i>	voix	<i>voice</i>
caparaçon	<i>caparison</i>	choix	<i>choice</i>
fournaise	<i>furnace</i>	garenne	<i>warren</i>
fantasie	<i>4. fantasy</i>	gaufre	<i>waffer</i>
	<i>contracted</i>	gages	<i>wages</i>
	<i>fancy</i>	guimpe	<i>wimple</i>
(jaunisse	<i>jandice</i>)	guichet	<i>wicket</i>

vague

vague
geai
geole
jauge
jarreti
contra
jartien
jardin
jambo
joug
jeu

charre
chant

Ad
thus,
royal
vague
riche
fin &
fauf
souve

bon
rond
brun
fur
moit
étran
impr
ancie
rétif
petit
habil

vague	<i>wave</i>	chaudeau	<i>caudle</i>
geai	<i>jay</i>	chausse-	<i>caltrop</i>
geole	<i>jail</i>	trappe	
jauge	<i>gag</i>	chaton	<i>kitten</i>
jarretiere		chenil	<i>kennel</i>
contracted		chirurgien	4. <i>chirurgion</i>
jartiere	<i>garter</i>		now cont.
jardin	<i>garden</i>		<i>surgeon</i>
jambon	<i>gammon</i>	calice	<i>chalice</i>
joug	<i>yoke</i>	canal	<i>channel</i>
jeu	<i>show now</i>	cerise	<i>cherry</i>
	<i>show</i>	cerfeuil	<i>chervil</i>
charrette	<i>cart</i>	ciboule	<i>chibbol</i>
chanteau	<i>cantle</i>	cifelet	<i>chisel</i>

Adjectives are borrowed or derived as substantives:

thus,

royal		tendre	<i>tender</i>
vague		entier	<i>entire</i>
riche	<i>rich</i>	bréhaigne	<i>barren</i>
fin &c.	<i>fine</i>		
fauf	<i>safe</i>	continuel	<i>continual</i>
souverain	<i>soverain</i>	frêle	<i>frail</i>
	<i>vulgarly</i>	gai	<i>gay</i>
	<i>sovereign</i>	hardi	<i>hardy</i>
bon	2. <i>boon</i>	vaillant	<i>valiant</i>
rond	<i>round</i>	burlesque	<i>burlesk</i>
brun	<i>brown</i>	franc	<i>frank</i>
fur	<i>sour</i>	chagrin	<i>stagger</i>
moite	<i>moist</i>	commun	<i>common</i>
étrange	<i>strange</i>	autre	<i>other</i>
imprenable	<i>impregnable</i>	clair	<i>clear</i>
ancien	<i>ancient</i>	faible	<i>feeble</i>
rétif	<i>resty</i>	4. foible	
petit	<i>petty</i>	étroit	<i>strait</i>
habile	<i>able</i>	vuide	<i>void</i>

bleu

bleu	<i>blue</i>	Chinois	<i>Chinese</i>
haineux	<i>hainous</i>	Portugais	<i>Portuguese</i>
jaloux	<i>jealous</i>		

from the feminine of such as

frais		penfiv	<i>penfive</i>
fraîche	<i>fresh</i>	vindicatif	
penfif		vindicative	<i>vindictive</i>

or with initial exchange: as

jeune	<i>young</i>	(peu	<i>few</i>)
plat	<i>flat</i>		

English verbs are formed from French chiefly by lopping the termination.

First *er*: as

allier	<i>to ally</i>	4. doubter	<i>doubt</i>
payer	<i>pay</i>	aider	<i>aid</i>
employer	<i>employ</i>	assister	<i>assist</i>
douter	<i>dout</i>	taxer	<i>tax</i>
	vulgarly		

Also a doubling consonant: as

sapper	<i>to sup</i>	passer	<i>to pass</i>
annuller	<i>annul</i>		and even then in
abattre	<i>abate</i>	chasser	<i>to chase</i>
unless such doubler be s:		abaïffer	<i>abase</i>
as,			

After a single consonant following a single vowel, *r* only is elided: as,

consoler	<i>to console</i>		and in
admirer	<i>admire</i>	ranger	<i>to range</i>
obliger	<i>oblige</i>	trembler &c.	<i>tremble &c.</i>

But the *e* is rejected by

altérer	<i>to alter</i>	mériter	<i>merit</i>
confidérer	<i>consider</i>	soliciter &c.	<i>solicit &c.</i>
			Some

Some insert other serviles instead of retaining the

final: as,

appeler	to appeal	déclamer	declaim
révéler	reveal	contrôler	controul
réparer	repair		for appele &c.

It is retrenched from

se repentir	to repent	conquérir &c.	to conquer &c.
		dre from	

plaindre	to 4. plain		vulgarly
	complain		feign
seindre	fein	joindre &c.	join &c.

Some English verbs are formed from French participles: Thus from the participle present in *issant* our infinitive in *ish*, sometimes in *ise*: as

polir		so	
(polissant)	to polish	plaire	
avertir		(plaisant)	to please
(avertissant)	advertise		

The feminine of the participle past makes the English verb in

apprendre		(promis)	to promise
(appris)	to apprise	but to premise and surmise	
and its fellow compounds.		seem from verbs not in	
so in		use.	
promettre			

Verbs are otherwise changed as nouns: Thus,

entrer	to enter	bouillir	boil
rendre	render	babiller	babble
brunir	burnish	vaincre	vanquish
faillir	fail	courroyer	curry
saillir	sally	tourner	turn
railler	rally	fournir	furnish
souiller	sully or	aboutir	abut
	soil	peloter	pelt
			sucer

sucrer	<i>suck</i>	vernir	<i>varnish</i>
divulguer	<i>divulge</i>	ternir	<i>tarnish</i>
promulguer	<i>promulge</i>	rêver	<i>rave</i>
chauffer	<i>chafe</i>	restreindre	<i>restrain</i>
sauver	<i>save</i>	êtreindre	<i>strain</i>
couvrir	<i>cover</i>	épreindre	<i>sprain</i>
recouvrer	<i>recover</i>	atteindre	<i>attain</i>
		restaurer	<i>restore</i>
prêcher	<i>preach</i>	prouver	<i>prove</i>
reprocher	<i>reproach</i>	mouvoir	<i>move</i>
glaner	<i>glean</i>	danfer	<i>dance</i>
battre	<i>beat</i>	attaquer	<i>attack</i>
dominer	<i>domineer</i>	choquer	<i>shock</i>
recevoir	<i>receive</i>	esquiver	4. <i>eschew</i>
broder	<i>broider</i>		
tâter	<i>taste</i>	obéir	<i>obey</i>
arrêter	<i>arrest</i>	occuper	<i>occupy</i>
coûter	<i>cost</i>	lever	<i>levy</i>
épier	<i>espy</i>	abrégé	<i>abridge</i>
épeler	<i>spell</i>	empirer	<i>impair for</i>
épargner	<i>sparc</i>		<i>empair</i>
établir	<i>establisb</i>	dédaigner	<i>disdain</i>
recourir	<i>rescue</i>	as	
contraindre	<i>constrain</i>	daigner	<i>dain</i>
ajuger	<i>adjudge</i>		vulgarly <i>deign</i>
alléguer	<i>alledge</i>	débourser	<i>disburse</i>
grapper	<i>grapple</i>	dépêcher	<i>dispatch</i>
gober	<i>gobble</i>	Éc.	
friser	<i>frizzle</i>	ménager	<i>manage</i>
châtier	<i>chastise</i>	parfumer	<i>perfume</i>
		blanchir	<i>bleach</i>
bannir	<i>banish</i>	manger	2. <i>munch</i>
étonner	<i>astonish</i>	séjourner	<i>sojourn</i>
galoper	<i>gallop</i>	semondre	<i>summon</i>
harasser	<i>harass</i>	tomber	<i>tumble</i>
marier	<i>marry</i>		con-

contenir	<i>to contain</i>	frapper	<i>to flap</i>
compter	<i>count</i>	froncer	<i>flounce</i>
raconter	<i>recount</i>	traîner	<i>trail</i>
abonder	<i>abound</i>	tarder	<i>tarry</i>
saïfir	<i>seize</i>	bouffer	<i>puff</i>
traiter	<i>treat</i>	2. bouter	<i>put</i>
plaider	<i>plead</i>	bouder	<i>pout</i>
pourvoir	<i>purvey</i>	peindre	<i>paint</i>
détruire	<i>destroy</i>	empreindre	<i>imprint</i>
en-	<i>en-</i>	4. trinquer	<i>drink</i>
pour-	<i>pur-</i>	pousser	<i>push</i>
suivre	<i>sue</i>	grouiller	<i>crawl</i>
avouer	<i>avow</i>	écumer	<i>skim</i>
controuver	<i>contrive</i>	échauder	<i>scald</i>
étouffer	<i>stifle</i>	échaper	<i>escape</i>
gâter	<i>waste</i>	charier	<i>carry</i>
garantir	<i>warrant</i>		

Some compound a preposition in English: as,

venger	<i>to avenge</i>	hériter	<i>to inherit</i>
oindre	<i>anoint</i>	celer	<i>conceal</i>
émailler	<i>enamel</i>	livrer	<i>deliver (or</i>
douer	<i>endow</i>		<i>give) up</i>
jouir	<i>enjoy</i>	nier 4. dénier	<i>deny</i>
brouiller	<i>embroil</i>	trahir	<i>betray</i>
habiter	<i>inhabit</i>		

Some take one away: as,

radoter	<i>to dote</i>	dérober	<i>to rob</i>
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Others, though few, change the prepositive: as
 rehausser *to enhance* appauvrir *to impoverish*

Two verbs are alike in both languages:

flatter	<i>to flatter</i>	border	<i>to border</i>
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Two words make one verb in

se rendre	<i>to surrender</i>	en devoir	<i>to endeavor for</i> <i>endeavor</i>
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one noun :

ei-çà

see-saw

one adverb in

à part

apart

à bord

aboard

and one preposition :

à bout

about

One word makes two, or another compound, in

enfin

in-fine

There are great numbers of English words which differ from the French but in a letter or two, yet by that difference appear the immediate off-spring of the Roman tongue, while they are onely her secondary descendants through the channel of the French.

One great cause of our words mistaking their mother is, the change which not onely she has undergone since she produced them, but to which they have also been subject since they proceeded from her.

The English has often preserved a resemblance to the Latin by retaining the symbol with the sound, while the French analogy has lost that resemblance by dropping the one with the other.

Thus *bête* and *fête*, once *beste* and *feste*, seem as natural parents of *beast* and *feast*, as *pâte* and *bôte* of *paste* and *host*, &c. Nor is it unlikely that *manuscript*, *contract*, *convent*, &c. were copied from the French when of the same orthography, tho' now *manuscrit*, *contrat*, *courvent*, &c. or even our *minster* from *moutier*, which ancient as it is, was still more anciently *monstier*.

On the other hand English nouns in *our* from French in *eur*, by dropping the *u* they had servilely adopted, have acquired such a sameness with their Roman progenitors, that these seem revived in their grandchildren; and what the agents began, the abstracts follow. As from

Créateur

4. Creatour

Creator

docteur

doctour

doctor

4. auteur auteur

author

author

the

the English retaining in picture as in power the aspiration which the French has lost in both: So from

erreur	4. <i>errou</i>	<i>error</i>
couleur	<i>colour</i>	<i>color</i>
honneur	<i>honour</i>	<i>honor</i>

and from		
supérieur	4. <i>superiour</i>	<i>superior</i>
inférieur	<i>inferiour</i>	<i>inferior</i>
&c.		

The likeness we love to Latin has been also promoted by dropping the *b* of *char*, *chapon*, *chat*, in *car*, *capon*, *cat*; perhaps too of *chandelle*, *château* 4. *chastel*, and *chameau* for *chamel*, in *candle*, *castle* and *camel*: By rechanging the *e* into *i* of *cercle*, *vertu*, *entrevue*, &c. in *circle*, *virtue*, *interview*, &c. of *médecine* in *medicine*, where however the *i* keeps quiescent as the native *e* feminine; of *parlement* also in *parliament* after barbarous Latin, though the *a*'s sound was never adopted: By remelting the liquid into the vowel of *famille* and *tigne* or *teigne* in *family* and *tiny*; and by restoring *i* instead of *e* final in

artere	<i>artery</i>	monopole	<i>monopoly</i>
misere	<i>misery</i>	mystere	<i>mystery</i>
blaspheme	<i>blasphemy</i>	ministere	<i>ministry</i> cont.
Deutérono-	<i>Deuteronomy</i>		<i>ministry</i>
me		monastere	<i>monastery</i>
orthographe	<i>orthography</i>		<i>monastery</i>
fallace	<i>fallacy</i>	remede	<i>remedy</i>
efficace	<i>efficacy</i>	subside	<i>subsidy</i>
contumace	<i>contumacy</i>	prodige	<i>prodigy</i>
controverse	<i>controversy</i>	colloque	<i>colloquy</i>
obseques	<i>obsequies</i>	soliloque	<i>soliloquy</i>
synonyme	<i>synonymy</i>	porphyre	<i>porphyry</i>
usure	<i>usury</i>	extase	<i>ecstasy</i>

or by splitting *x*, to get nearer the Greek, in *ecstasy*.

Or in-fine, by transposing it in the terminations
aire, oire, and oine: as,

adversa i re	adversary	territo i re	territory
salai r e	salary	antimo i ne	antimony

Thus have we seen the analogy where we may doubt the derivation: Nor is it very important whether that harmony which guides our formations forain and domestic, have drawn these classes mediately or immediately from the Latin.

Certain it is that the Latin is the immediate origin in multitudes, which differ very little from their French collaterals.

Some words we borrow without change, while the French adapt them to their analogy: as,

Lat. and Eng.	French	Lat. and Eng.	French
genius	<i>génie</i>	species	<i>espece</i>
schirrus	<i>squirre</i>	emphasis	<i>emphase</i>
caduceus	<i>caducée</i>	thesis	<i>these</i>
ranunculus	<i>rénoncule</i>	Genesis	<i>Genese</i>
Exodus	<i>Exode</i>	crisis	<i>crise</i>
idea	<i>idée</i>	analysis	<i>analyse</i>
militia	<i>milice</i>	apothecis	<i>apothéose</i>
cassia	<i>casse</i>	metamor-	<i>métamorphose</i>
ambrosia	<i>ambroisie</i>	phosis	
apocrypha	<i>apocryphes</i>	metempsy-	<i>métempsychose</i>
mausoleum	<i>mausolée</i>	chosis and	
delirium	<i>délire</i>	emphyteosis	<i>emphytéose</i>
elogium	} <i>éloge</i>	less used than	
eulogium		transmigra-	
(which we also analogise in		tion and	
elogy		long lease	
eulogy)		axis	<i>axe</i>
phenomenon	<i>phénomène</i>	thyrsis	<i>tirce</i>
lexicon	<i>lexique</i>	phalanx	<i>phalange</i>
regimen	<i>régime</i>	vertigo	<i>vertige</i>
bitumen	<i>bitume</i>		

Seve-

Several in *ation* are formed from the Latin, though in the French manner, and correspond with the French in *aïson* :

<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>
termination	<i>terminaïson</i>		1. <i>commémoration</i>
conjugation	<i>conjugaïson</i>	inclination	<i>inclinaïson</i>
combination	<i>combinaïson</i>		1. <i>inclination</i>
exhalation	<i>exhalaiïson</i>		
lunation	<i>lunaiïson</i>	declina-	} <i>déclinaïson</i>
oration	<i>oraiïson</i>	tion and	
commemo-	<i>commémorai-</i>	declension	
ration	<i>son</i>		

On the other hand

<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>
conspiration	<i>conspiracy</i>		<i>tion</i>
confédéra-	<i>confederacy</i>	punition	<i>punishment</i>
tion		manutention	<i>maintenance</i>
domination	<i>dominion</i>	talion	<i>retaliation</i>
	4. <i>domina-</i>		

being all (except *dominion*) formatives in English, resemble more their parent in the French: As do for like reason

barbarie	<i>barbarity</i>		<i>geometrician</i>
chymie	<i>chymistry</i>	géographe	<i>geographer</i>
différent	<i>difference</i>	philosophe	<i>philosopher</i>
confluent	<i>confluence</i>	astronome	<i>astronomer</i>
inconvenient	<i>inconvenience</i>	Éc.	
géometre	<i>geometer</i> or		

Some other collaterals very little different are nearer the Latin in the English.

<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>
condolence	<i>condolérance</i>	kalendar	<i>kalendarier</i>
canonicate	<i>canoniat</i>	licentiate	<i>licencié</i>
complines	<i>complies</i>	jurat	<i>juré</i>
ornament	<i>ornement</i>	abbat or	<i>abbé</i>
femi-circle	<i>demi-cercle</i>	abbot &c.	

To

To which may be added the twelve months:

January	<i>Janvier</i>	July	<i>Juillet</i>
February	<i>Février</i>	August	<i>Août</i>
March	<i>Mars</i>	September	<i>Septembre</i>
April	<i>Avril</i>	October	<i>Octobre</i>
May	<i>Mai</i>	November	<i>Novembre</i>
June	<i>Juin</i>	December	<i>Décembre</i>

Very few are the same in all the three languages: as *echo*, *lapis*, *opium*, *decorum*, *factotum*, &c.

Some are alike in French and English, and in their native Italian: as *opera* or *op'ra* and *opéra*.

Some unchanged from Italian in English are analogised in French: as,

<i>stanza</i>	<i>stance</i>	and with the proper alteration,
<i>volcano</i>	<i>volcan</i>	balcony <i>balcon</i>

So correspond however or whencesoever

tobacco	<i>tabac</i>	or <i>topinambour</i>
potato	<i>patate</i>	commonly and the collateral progeny of whatever tongues.
	<i>pomme de terre</i>	

In pages 68 and following we see the French ever apt to reduce even forain names to the standard of her own analogy, and the English to admit them without recoinage.

Some males however retain their native form as well in one as the other, to preserve the distinction from their females:

Thus *Lucius*, *Octavius*, &c. are alike in French, English, and Latin, while *Lucia*, *Octavia*, English as well as Latin, are in French *Lucie*, *Octavie*.

Forain names, become familiar, we often adopt from the French, or naturalise with it: as,

Horace		<i>César</i>	<i>Cesar</i>
Térence	<i>Terence</i>	Homere	<i>Homer</i>

Vir-

Virgile
Pline
Rome

Virgil
Pliny

Thebes
Athenes *Athens*
&c.

while the French in return receives with the English many less familiar forainers in their own form: as, *Darius, Antiochus, Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Cleomenes, Suidas, &c.* Yet

Lat. and Eng. French
Pythagoras *Pythagore*

Lat. and Eng. French
Seneca &c. *Séneque &c.*

Our *Laurence* is a more regular modern from *Laurentius*, than the French *Laurent*. Our *Cupid* on the contrary is a being less regular than the French *Capidon*.

The Latin and English *o* corresponds with the Greek and French *on*: as, *Plato, Platon; Cicero, Cicéron*.

Unlatinised Greek names therefore in *on* must be the same in all the four languages: as *Timoleon, Xenophon*. So others in *er, or*: as *Antipater, Philopator*.

Ancient names in *e* retain their orthography in French as well as English, bating the accents which denote their naturalisation in the former. Thus,

Circe *Circé* *Hesperides* *Hespérides*
Penelope *Pénélope*

The French in-fine are apt to translate, and consequently to understand, many epithets or surnames, which the English too often leave involved in the original: Thus,

The Latin and English
Jupiter Olympius
Capitolinus &c.

The French render
Jupiter Olympien
Capitolin

for
Olympian } *Jupiter*
Capitoline } *Jove*

Arta-

Artaxerxes Longimanus

Artaxérxe à la longue main

for

Artaxerxes the long-hand-
ed or Long-hands, as we*say with less dignity,*

Edward Long-shanks

Diodorus Siculus for *Diodore de Sicile*Diodorus or Diodore the
Sicilian or of Sicily.Other analogy of names local or personal sufficient-
ly appears in its place.

In like manner do English adjectives, when they
flow not through the French, descend collaterally
with them from the Latin, according to this scheme
whether of transmutation or correspondence.

French	English	French	English
oire	X	eux	ous
aire	} ary	e	} ous
er			
ier			
el	} ar		} ious
ain			
en			
	} al	f	} al
		b	
	} an		} ve

as,

préparatoire	<i>preparatory</i>	titulaire	<i>titular</i>
préliminaire	<i>preliminary</i>	familier	<i>familiar</i>
nécessaire	<i>necessary</i>	régulier	<i>regular</i>
contraire	<i>contrary</i>	séculier	<i>secular</i>
auxiliaire	<i>auxiliary</i>	singulier	<i>singular</i>
	<i>auxiliar</i>	particulier	<i>particular</i>
polaire	<i>polar</i>	dents molieres	<i>molar teeth</i>
solaire	<i>solar</i>	indulgence	<i>plenary</i>
lunaire	<i>lunar</i>	plénier	<i>indulgence</i>
oculaire	<i>ocular</i>	(cour plénier	<i>full court</i>)
angulaire	<i>angular</i>	continuel	<i>continual</i>

pluriel	<i>plural</i>	illustre	<i>illustrious</i>
triennal	<i>triennial</i>	cronique	<i>chronical</i>
solennel	<i>solemn</i>	prodigue	<i>prodigal</i>
humain	<i>human</i>	interne	<i>internal</i>
	<i>humane</i>	externe	<i>external</i>
Romain	<i>Roman</i>	céleste	<i>celestial</i>
Athénien	<i>Athenian</i>	terrestre	<i>terrestrial</i>
Troyen	<i>Trojan</i>	curviligne	<i>curvilinear</i>
payen	<i>pagan</i>	ciel empyrée	<i>empyrean</i>
	<i>(heathen)</i>		<i>heaven</i>
Chrétien	<i>Christian</i>		<i>the empyrean</i>
curieux	<i>curious</i>	champs	<i>elysian fields</i>
vineux	<i>winous</i>	élysées	
aqueux	<i>aqueous</i>	mer méditer-	<i>mediterranean</i>
hideux	<i>hideous</i>	ranée	<i>sea</i>
monstrueux	<i>monstrous</i>	souterrain	<i>subterranean</i>
nombreux	<i>numerous</i>	contempo-	<i>contemporary</i>
spontanée	<i>spontaneous</i>	rain	<i>cotemporary</i>
amphibie	<i>amphibious</i>		
ingénu	<i>ingenuous</i>	ferme	<i>firm</i>
anomal	<i>anomalous</i>	actif	} <i>active</i>
crédule	<i>credulous</i>	active	
ridicule	<i>ridiculous</i>	courbe	<i>curve</i>
barbare	<i>barbarous</i>	infaillible	<i>infallible</i>
monotone	<i>monotonous</i>	indélébile	<i>indelible</i>
synonyme	<i>synonymous</i>	aimable	<i>amiable</i>
analogue	<i>analogous</i>	amiable	<i>amicable</i>
énorme	<i>enormous</i>	canonial	<i>canonical</i>
informe	<i>informous</i>	succint	<i>succinct</i>
	<i>(formless)</i>	naïf	<i>naïve</i>
précaire	<i>precarious</i>	immuable	<i>immutable</i>
commode	<i>commodious</i>	poli	<i>polite</i>
rapace	<i>rapacious</i>	absolu	<i>absolute</i>
propice	<i>propitious</i>	aigu	<i>acute</i>
féroce	<i>ferocious</i>	exquis	<i>exquisite</i>
sacrilege	<i>sacrilegious</i>	requis	<i>requisite</i>
		d	<i>précis</i>

précis	<i>precise</i>	privé	<i>private</i>
concis	<i>concise</i>	obstiné	<i>obstinate</i>
abstrus	<i>abstruse</i>	affectionné	<i>affectionate</i>
reclus	<i>recluse</i>	situé	<i>situate</i>
profus	<i>profuse</i>	suranné	<i>superannuate</i>
diffus	<i>diffuse</i>	parfait	<i>perfect</i>
confus	<i>confused</i>	odoriférant	<i>odoriferous</i>
	<i>(confounded)</i>	Éc.	

Some English verbs seem derivable either from the Latin or the French:

tendre	<i>to tend</i>	secourir	<i>to succor</i>
dépendre	<i>depend</i>	publier	<i>publish</i>
défendre	<i>defend</i>	diminuer	<i>diminish</i>
correspondre	<i>correspond</i>	amoneter	<i>admonish</i>
revivre	<i>revive</i>	Éc.	

We sometimes form from both: as
 illuminer *to illumine*
illuminate

An infinity of verbs formed in both the sister-tongues immediately from the Latin, bear however the following transmutable analogy.

er	X	ate	ger	} <i>at</i> <i>ce</i>
		it	re	
		te		
		cate		

Of these the first is the most general correspondence: Thus,

créer	<i>to create</i>	prohiber	<i>to prohibit</i>
pallier	<i>palliate</i>	contribuer	<i>contribute</i>
violier	<i>violate</i>	constituer	<i>constitute</i>
abroger	<i>abrogate</i>	saluer	<i>salute</i>
régler	<i>regulate</i>	commuer	<i>commute</i>
remontre	<i>remonstrate</i>	dénuer	<i>denude</i>
expédier	<i>3. expedite</i>	supplier	<i>supplicate</i>
			dédier

dédier	to. dedicate	prédire	to. predict
communier	communi- cate	interdire	interdict
(se disculper to exculpate one's self)		contredire	contradict
protéger	protect	extraire	extract
affliger	afflict	instruire	instruct
corriger	correct	conduire	conduct
exiger	exact	réduire	} reduce
transiger	transact	rediger	
to which may be added the following correspondents:		digérer	digest
consacrer	to consecrate	diviser	to divide
différer	defer	inciser	incide
	as well as	envahir	invade
	differ	acquérir	acquire
difformer	deform	admettre	admit
discuter	discuss	comprendre	comprehend
posséder	possess	&c.	

Every derivative language must necessarily import the names, terms, and signs along with the things, arts, and ideas it borrows. Such representations therefore, translated into the analogy of the borrowing tongue, become a species of medals so struck at importation, not only to distinguish whatever they represent; but by speaking the language whence they were brought, to point the people or country respectively, whence what they represent has been taken.

How much then owes England to France! and how little has the latter received in return! The names perhaps (if not from Holland) of the four cardinal points of the compass, *nord*, *sud*, *est*, *ouest* from *north*, *south*, *east*, *west*, as well as *paquet-bot* from *packet-boat*, a compound of which one half, if not the whole, is originally French; so *redincot*, *boulingrin*, *guilledin*, *dogue*, *comité*, from *riding-coat*, *bowling-green*,

-green, gelding, bull-dog, committee, things, animals, and names peculiar to Britain; to which we may add *rôt-de-bif* denominating a roasted loin of mutton, lamb, &c. and *Mi-lord*, a title more common in its native country, than is in France *Monseigneur*, which is seldom conferred but upon princes, marshals, bishops or cardinals. Besides these can be reckoned very few, possibly lent for analogous reasons.

Of things natural, native, or necessary, our island must doubtless have had the names from her earlier inhabitants, whether Celts or Saxons. From these therefore we must have got the words, *Heaven, earth, fire, water, air, sun, moon, star, grass, tree, &c.* tho' all these, unless perhaps the luminary of day, have an affinity to the Greek vocables which some bring also from the Celtic: So *sea, stone, gold, silver, lead, clay, dust, bay, corn, horse, cow, house, church, head, hand, &c.* the universal representative *thing*; the name of GOD with its analogous attribute *good*, its opposite *evil* and *bad*, also *holy, wise, strong, weak*, and other natural qualifiers, The verb *to be*, and the general verbs *to see, feel, smell, hear, think, speak*; *to go, walk, run, &c.* *to give, take, make, &c.* with *to do*, the substitute of them all, except of the substantive, must be coeval with the earliest perception of existence or performance in the founders of our speech; as must likewise be the pronouns or proxies of names, *I, thou, he, she, it, &c.* and the necessary connectives which speak circumstance, relation or conjunction; such as *how, when, where; to, from, with; and, that, though*, whencesoever those first founders may have brought them; not to mention the exclamatory or interjective, however pithy particles, which bursting from inattention are the language of nature, and common to all nations of all ages.

The

The Romans who civilised as they subdued, could not but diffuse their language with their empire; and our diction derived from so many others, must surely have received large accessions from that, to which learning owes so greatly her culture as well as her preservation.

Nor is this bountiful mother contented with pouring both mediately and immediately her treasures upon us: She communicates as copiously the stores of the Greek, that noble and prolific parent, whence whatever breathes reason or science *refined*, or denominates natural things as ancient, has generally descended through the channel of the Latin, to the tongues which arose from her ruins, particularly to her favorite daughter the French, who has been no less liberal in conveying it to her sister and daughter the English.

Thus though the Latin afford us by means of the French, *speculation, dissection, proportion, concord, district, judge, orator, time, vice, &c. general, universal*, (these two perhaps without French intervention) &c. *likewise to larve, &c.* she no less faithfully forwards, through the same channel, from the Grecian fountain, *theory, anatomy, analogy, harmony, parish, critic; yet, hour, virtue, &c. ecumenical, catholic*, (both these perhaps also directly) &c. so *to baptise, &c. technical terms in general*, especially those that use *y* for *i*, *eu* for *u*, *ph* for *f*, *ch* for *c*, and *rh* for *r*, as *physic, eucharist, philosophy, rhetoric*: To which may be joined *Bible, paper, lamp, diadem, crown, sceptre or scepter, throne, theatre or theater, purse, treasure, opax, wine, rice, cherry, oyster; elastic, plastic; scarify, wax, &c.*

We have elsewhere had occasion to observe; not only that our connections with the Latin are generally mediate through the French, but that the English

glish also has many immediate obligations to the common parent. And these consist as well in the large supplies which our language has received of words properly Latin, as of the Greek diction directly transmitted her through the Roman channel.

Of the former are some terms peculiar to Rome such as we have already seen, or to her language, which both our Liturgical and Law-style, especially the latter, still abounds with denominations, as for example sometimes to the Latin as to the English purity. Thus we sing *Te Deum*, suspend the *Habeas corpus*, make and take an *affidavit*, and issue a [writ of] *certiorari*. We enquire after a woman's *paraphernalia* and settle the interest at so much *per cent*.

Numberless are indeed the abbreviations of forms even where learning has in all else spurned pedantry. A scholar is still proud to become *A. M.* though the letters transposed might render him *Master of Arts* as *F. R. S.* distinguish a *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

And well it were that *M. D.* which may be, and often is read *Medicine-Doctor*, were the onely mutilations of the healing art, which needs no longer the aid of grimace nor the convenience of hieroglyphics.

While false Learning seems however to be quitting her last retreats, the pulpit, the bar, and the college, can refining taste continue to indulge her an unexploded decoration of the stage? *Exit, solus*, &c. appear indeed as reasonable rubrics of the British drama as a Latin title to an English book, or *Finis* to signify its end.

Though our books have greatly lost those exotic ornaments, and though our American provinces, *Virginia, Carolina*, &c. like *America* itself and many other countries, preserve very properly the feminine termination of the Romans, with what analogy do we say *New England* and *Nova Scotia*?

Polite learning conscious that every language suffices to itself, has elsewhere pretty generally exploded any phrase or expression not our own. While *id. ibid.* viz. i. e. e. g. and their fellow conundrums, have given way to *the same, in the same place, to wit* or *namely, that is, for example*, and the like intelligible phrases; &c. the abbreviation of *et caetera*, has alone kept universal place in French even as well as in English, though equally unnecessary to both languages, since both might avoid this remnant of pedantry by the change of a single letter: For to such as should deem it tedious or vulgar to write and read *et le reste, et ainsi du reste; and the rest, and so of the rest*, or like phrase; &c. would in one language abbreviate *et semblables, et semblablement, et suivants*; in the other, *and such, and similar, and similarly, and so, and so on, and so forth*.

To those in-fine who would at any rate interlard other tongues with Latin, this cypher might couch a variety of learning, which &c. cannot pretend, by involving *et similia, et similiter*, and similarly graceful embellishments.

Most sciences have in our language some terms unchanged from the Latin, which circulate in figure where they cannot enter literally. Thus *sulphur* or *sulphur*, *aqua-fortis*, *lens*, *focus*, *medium*, *peninsula*, *specimen*, *tenet*, *audit*, *effluvia*, &c. with *simile*, *series*, *species*, of which the termination is irregular. But as our analogy excludes no ending besides *e* vocal for *e* servile, and *i* for *y*, the rest and the like are as true-born English as those that enter our language by mutilation, insertion or exchange: Such as *altar*, *spirit*, *impulse*, *implement*, *testimony*, *fane*, *wall*, *sequel*, *tribe*, *suburb*, &c. *judicial*, *mature*, *conscious*, *consonant*, *diffident*, *conjunct*, *sedate*, *obsolete*, *polite*, *remote*, *resolute*, *elaborate*, *inviolable*, *initiate*, *ultimate*, &c. to initiate,

initiate, investigate, obliterate, violate, complete, ex-
dite, promote, pollute, refract, elect, convict, concoct,
instruct, exult, assert, extort, express, asperse, repulse,
convulse; persuade, impede, provide, explode, illude, con-
here, interfere, remain, explain, suffice, despise, contemn,
spurn, resist, deter, emit, add, expand, expend, expound,
resolve, &c.

Of Greek words the Latin conveys to us directly
without sending them through the French, *encyclicum*,
thesis, *scheme*, *spleen*, *clown*, *pool*, *pale*, *adamant*, *ba-*
canister, &c. *ethic*, *strenuous*, *dexterous*, *prosperous*, &c.

Though the French be in general the immediate
off-spring of the Latin engrafted upon the primitive
stock of the Gaulic, it is a language too analogous in
termination to adopt much unchanged from other
tongues. No wonder indeed to find Latin the church
terms of any nation, whose liturgy continues in the
language; and as law-style is in its nature less liable
to change than any other, being necessarily so much
tied down to form, it cannot but retain in every coun-
try some tinctures of the ancient language of learning,
which now in all elegant science as in all polite style
must needs be exploded as pedantic.

The divines however say,
La quæsmodo ou les pâques Low-sunday
clofes

the lawyers,

un certain quidam

a certain person

un placet

a petition

hériter ab intestat

to succede to an intestate

the anatomists,

un nodus

a nodus, node or knot

the musicians,

un duo

a duet

the printers and bookfellers (perhaps thro' Italian)

le recto } d'un feuillet the right side } of a leaf
verso } reverse }

un à linea a new line, a break

un in-folio a [book in] folio

quarto quarto

octavo octavo

douze duodecimo

or twelves

the pedants,

an quanquam for a thesis so beginning

and their followers,

an quolibet a quibble

quiproquo mistake

une virago virago

aller ad patres to go the way of all flesh,
[to go] to sleep with one's
fathers

So the low people,

faire florès to make a flourish

mettre à quia to [put to a] nonplus

and proverbially to speak the sweets of liberty,

Libertas & pain cuit. Liberty and [baked] bread.

with a few other such expressions,

besides gratis, item, by both languages idly adopted

for gratuitement, [de] plus, in the one, gratuitously, also,

in the other, and the particle bis which the French

use in a theatre to demand the repetition of a passage,

having lent for like purpose their word encore to the

English; who are not yet ashamed to retain the French

names of the colors in heraldry, or, argent, verd, gules

for gueules, any more than to hear a herald cry, 4. Oyer

in courts of 4. oyer and terminer, &c.

No great wonder then, though it is some small pity, that our men of business finding *Mrs.* the fixed mutilation of *Mistress*, and *Masters* almost appropriated to the names of very young gentlemen, should have recourse to the French *Messieurs* abbreviated *Messrs.* to entitle an assemblage of men. Yet for the honor of our independant language, as every polished language, however derivative, must be, it were to be wished that these would dispute or divide the property with the little *Masters*, if it be more tedious or inelegant to prefix *Master* or its miniature (*Mrs.*) to each of any number of gentlemen, than *Sir* to every one of several knights; to say *Mr. Johnson* and *Mr. Williamson* or *Mr. John* and *Mr. William* than *Sir John* and *Sir William*, &c.

Nor is our language endetted to the Latin alone for conveying her directly or indirectly the treasures of Greece: The French with like bounty transmits not onely the Roman riches swelled by the Grecian, but even the particular favors she has received from Athens without the intervention of Rome: Such as, *stage*, *bowl*, *mantle*, 4. *sardle*, *cable*, *osier*, *ostrich*, *rock*, *teat*, *term*, *megrim*, *ease*, *drug*, *papa*, *mama*, (or *pappa*, *mamma*), *fir*, *fool*, *rascal*, *laity*, *lay-man*, *laid*, *chief*, *foul*, *flat*; to *dine*, *lap*, *clap*, *trot*, *mock*, *pierce*, *trepan*, *toil*, *moil*, *chear*, &c.

Papa and *rascal* may be traced beyond the Greek; and *sack*, bating the difference of accidental terminations which some tongues require and others reject, is the same in almost all languages.

But as the French besides *étage* (4. *estage*) *boule*, *manteau*, &c. has hundreds of like origin which she does not communicate, as *balle*, *bâle*, *rus*, *trou*, *bourbe*, *crémaillere*, *tringle*, *artimon*, *salot*, *colle*, *braise*, *foule*, *tome*, *tas*, *ride*, *orgueil*, *pareisse*, *moine*, *marmot*, *poule*, &c. *acariâtre*, *blasard*, *gaillard*, &c. *moi*, &c. *ôter*,
enta-

estamer, macher, moucher, baller, bailler, siffier, burler, bruire, &c. très, où, ici, car, &c.

So the English has also many words from the Greek without any visible intervention; *orchard, seal, fowl, stake, ache, (4. ache) rope, &c. whole, like, dusty, big*, an adjective perhaps more properly deducible from the Eastern *beg*, which we see compound the epithet of *great* with *Scander, Togrul, Timur, &c.* known in the West by the names of *Alexander, Tangrolipix, Tamerlane, &c.* the verbs to *know, gnaw, knap, clip, clothe (with cloth) brouse, raze, reach, break, howl, roar, &c.* perhaps we may add the unchangeables *twice, thrice, &c. to, of, through, &c. nay, &c.*

It is certain that both the French and the English owe something to the Spanish, but more to the Italian; and our tongue particularly, which has its Saxon roots in common with the other branches of the Teutonic, a near relation of the Celtic, may have received a few more from that general language, even after its transmigration into German, and since its debasement into Dutch. Some of our words Religion brings directly from the ancient, and Commerce wafts us others from the modern tongues of the East; while she finds remains of the Celtic in some parts of the South, and imports names with commodities from the frozen as well as the torrid countries.

But these must be inconsiderable to the other accessions; nor, were the enumeration practicable, could it either instruct or entertain.

A language thus first founded on the Gaulic, and then on the French, enriched by the Latin, and ennobled by the Greek, without regarding other occasional importations and exchanges to which the living language of a commercial people must be liable, can have little use for forain phrases or vocables,

often rather introduced by affectation or ignorance, than naturalised by necessity.

But that a language composed at best of heterogeneous, and even of fighting elements, should have any analogy or uniformity in itself, has, with whatever speciousness of reason, been too long deemed a paradox. For with all the variety of her composition, and all the seeming accident of her structure, she can boast productions scarce inferior to the noblest of her noblest progenitor; productions which rendered the enquiry as promising as it must be important, after that independant analogy whence so many masterpieces have flowed.

Of such investigation however all that remains to *this* work, after exploring the forain, is to trace the domestic sources of the English as well as of the French diction, to contrast some reciprocal superiorities, and to guide the young translator through certain shelves which gather often beneath a surface of safety.

Having learned then whence either tongue takes its roots, it is natural to enquire how both shoot into branches, how graft into compounds; and no less pleasing to find, that in their composition as well as formation, *Use*, the harmonious lord of language, disdains not to obey the particular laws which analogy or nature has established in each tongue, without violating those which the same authority has enacted fundamental to all.

For idea's being primitive or derivative, simple or compound, such must also be words, which are their pictures.

Things may be diminished, augmented, collected, performed; and actions as well as qualities may be considered abstractedly. Hence arise the general classes of formative nouns, which seem reducible to six; *diminutives, augmentatives, collectives, abstracts,*

actions and *agents*; under which last, and sometimes under the other denominations, may be comprehended *instruments* and *implements*.

Thoughts are high or low, solemn or familiar, or middling between those extremes. So divided must be style or expression; which, as we sometimes paint from reality, sometimes from resemblance, must likewise be literal and true to the letter, or figurative and metaphorical.

This last, the style of orators and poets, whether borrowed out of pride or of poverty, flows gradually through like causes its flowers in the familiar.

To the familiar belongs the class of diminutives, which are not however excluded the nobler styles.

Diminutives are total or partial, relative or resembling, kind or contemptuous.

This premised of the sense, we may observe of the structure, that the French *e* feminine and the English *e* servile are equally swallowed up in the vowel following.

Of compound vowels or consonants the mute disappears when useless in formation.

Of diphthongs or compound sounds that vowel alone remains which continues sounded.

The French consonants of insertion are *l*, *r*, *t*, *d*; *b* after *c*; *n*, *c*, after *r*; *c* after *n*, which after *a*, *o* or *e* is doubled in the derivatives.

Beside the natural interchanges of kindred letters, whether vowels or consonants, already observed, the French nasal sounds are commutable with the liquidations.

French diminutives are formed by adding to the root *eau* or *au*, *elle*; *ile*, *ele*, *ule*; *in*, *ina*; *on*, seldom *onne*; *et*, *etie*; *ot*, *otte*; *aut* or *aud*, *aude*; *ard*, *arde*; *at*, *ade*; *as*, *asse*; *ache*, *eche*, *iche*, *oche*, *uche*; *âtre*, *tre*.

These

These endings give to animals and vegetables littleness or youth; to inanimate things littleness, literal or figurative: Thus,

renard	he	} -fox	renardeau	the cub
renarde	she			
paon	} pea-	} coc ben	paonneau	young or little
paonne			for	&c.
pan				
panne			panneau	
pigeon			pigeonneau	
baleine &c. whale			baleineau	
so				
ramier	ring-dove		ramereau	
joueur	gamester		jouereau	
porc	boar		pourceau	hog
lion			lionceau	the whelp
loup	he	} -wolf	louveteau	cub
louve	she			
lapin	rabbit, rabbet		lapereau	young &c.
perdrix	partridge		perdreau	
souris	mouse		fouriceau	
ver &c.	worm		vermisseau	
arbre	tree		arbrisseau	
chêne	oak		chêneau	
orme &c.	elm		ormeau	
folive	joist		foliveau	rafter
pré	meadow		préau	little meadow
rets	net		réseau	small net
four &c.	oven		fourneau	stove
mont	mount		1. monceau	heap
drap	cloth 1. sheet		drapeau	clout 1. color
troupe	troop		1. troupeau	stock of sheep
&c.	1. company			herd or drove
				of cattle
				herd or drove
				der of swine
				rue

ue	street	ruelle	lane
our	tower	tourelle	1. bedside turret
outre	beam	4. tournelle	small beam
outane	cassoc	poutrelle	frock
rocart	brocade	soutanelle	mock brocade
part &c.		brocatelle	particle
aux	fithe	parcelle	fickle
oque	shell of an egg or wal- nut	faucille	small shell
pointe	point	coquille	punctilio quibble
bête	beast	pointille	little beast
forme &c.	form	bestiole	form, stile
But such in <i>ole</i> and <i>ule</i> are properly immediate grafts from the Latin.		formule	
Examples of the other terminations are,			
fort		fortin	fortlet
grade	1. step	gradin	little step
ogue	bull-dog	doguin	he
		doguine	she } <i>whelp</i>
botte &c.	jack-boot	bottine	small boot
coche	sow	cochon	pig
ane	ass	ânon	the colt
ours	bear	ourson	cub
barbet	shaggy dog	barbichon	whelp
beuf	ox	bouvillon	bullock, steer
oie	goose	oison	gosling
oiseau	bird	2. oisillon	little bird
barbeau &c.	barble	barbillon	barblet
corbeille	basket	corbillon	small basket
grape	cluster	grapillon	cluster
poile	frying-pan	poilon	skillet
bourse	purse	bourson	fob

jupe

jupe	petticoat	jupon	under-pettie	histoire
mouche	fly	moucheron	gnat	air
puce	flea	puceron	wine-fretter	clef
quartier	quarter	quarteron	quarter of a pound or hundred	nef
chaudiere	kettle	chauderon	small kettle	havet
tronc &c.	trunk	1. trognon	stump 1. core	galet
livre	book	livret	little book	filie
vers	verse	verset	verse of a chapter	femme
croc	hook	crochet	small book 1. tree's bearer, horse's tusk &c.	tarte
parc	fold	parquet	inlaid floor 1. court &c.	côte
laqs	gin, knot	lacet	small one	houe
lacs	string		lace	caisse
anneau	ring	annelet	small ring	table
carreau	square	1. carrelet	flounder	bossie
os	bone	offelet	little bone	fosse
roi	king	roitelet	petty king 1. wren	
Martin		1. martinet	martlet	cadene
		m. pêcheur	king's fisher	paille
		martinet	mill-hammer hand-candle- stick	rose &c.
Robin		1. robinet	cock, spigot	île
Marion		1. marion- nette	puppet	archer
mie	crumb, crum	miette	little or small &c.	berlin
maison	bouse	maisonnette		4. gél fièvre
			histoire	

histoire	history	historiette	little Italian
air	air, tune	ariette	air
clef	key	clavette	little key for the eye of a peg
nef	poetically ship, 1. nave of a church	navette	navet of a censer, weaver's shuttle &c.
navet	turnip, turnep	1. navette	rape[-seed]
galet	pebble	1. galette	thin cake
fille	girl	2. fillette	little &c.
femme	woman	2. femme- lette	
tarte	tart	tartelette	
côte	rib	côtelette	cutlet, chop
houe	hoe	houlette	shepherd's crook
caisse	box	cassette	casnet
table		1. tablette	shelf
		1. tablettes	table-book
bosse	bunch &c.	bosslette	stud, boss
fosse	pit	1. fosslette	cherry-pit chuck-farthing 1. dimple
cadene	4. chain	1. cadenette	ringlet
paille	straw	1. paillette	spangle
	flaw		sparkle
rose &c.		1. rosette	red ink
île	île	îlot	ilet
archer		4. archerot	little archer (Cupid)
berline	berlin	berlingot	berlin-chariot
4. geline	hen	gêlinotte	fat pullet
fièvre	feaver	fiévroite	little feaver
		f	main

main	<i>band</i>	menotte	<i>little band</i>
		1. menottes	<i>manacles</i>
papier	<i>paper</i>	papillotte	<i>hair-paper</i>
			1. <i>spangle</i>
			<i>sparkle</i>
chenevis &c. <i>hemp</i>		chenevotte	<i>bullen</i>
lievre	<i>bare</i>	levraut	<i>leveret</i>
chevreuil	<i>roe-buck</i>	chevrillard	<i>the fawn</i>
bourg	<i>borough</i>	bourgade	<i>little borough</i>
corneille &c. <i>crow</i>		cornillas	<i>young crow</i>
flamme	<i>flame</i>	flammeche	<i>spark</i>
perroquet	<i>parrot</i>	perruche	<i>parakite</i>
guenon &c. <i>she-ape</i>		guenuche	<i>little one</i>
dard	<i>dart</i>	1. darte	<i>tetter</i>

Some nouns form double diminutives, or diminutives of diminutives: as

2. grime	grimaud	grimelin
1, 2. <i>school-boy</i>	<i>little school-boy</i>	1. <i>smatterer</i>
carpe	carpeau	carpillon
<i>carp</i>	<i>carplet</i>	<i>carpling</i>
touffe	toupet	toupillon
<i>tuft</i>	<i>little tuft</i>	<i>very little tuft</i>
euil	1. euillet	euilleton
<i>eye</i>	<i>pink</i>	<i>its sucker</i>
feuille	1. feuillet	1. feuillette
<i>leaf, 1. sheet</i>	<i>leaf of a book</i>	<i>half [a] hog's head</i>
cou col	collet	collerette
<i>neck, 1. stock</i>	<i>collar, cape</i>	<i>tippet</i>
cor	cornet	cornette
<i>horn</i>	<i>little horn,</i>	<i>cornet</i>
	1. <i>dice-box &c.</i>	

Some form different diminutives for different purposes: One perhaps elegantly to express such constituent

tuent part as is a figurative miniature of the whole, and another to represent a literal diminution: thus,

cuiller	spoon	cuilleron	its bole
lampe	lamp	lamperon	nosel
aile	wing	aileron	tip
mamelle	breast	mamelon	nipple
échelle	ladder	échelon	round or step
croix	cross	croisillon	cross-bar
chaîne	chain	chainon	link
fourche	fork	fourchon	prong
corde	rope	cordon	twist string
manche	sleeve	manchon	muff
		manchette	ruffle
poing	fist	poignet	wrist [-band]
cerveau	brain	cervelet	hind-part

while *échelle*, *chaîne*, and *fourche* generate also the literal lesseners *échelette*, *chainette*, *fourchette*; *cordon* likewise *cordonnet*, and *lampe* *lampion* sometimes used for *lamperon*.

Others produce various diminutives to paint various modes of diminution literal or figurative: as

fauteur	leaper	fautereau	young &c.
	tumbler		1. jack of a spinet
		1. fauterelle	grasshopper
tourtre	turtle-dove	tourtereau	young turtle-d.
		tourterelle	the same as
<i>tourtre</i> , which is the term of cookery.			
chevre	goat	chevreau	kid
		1. chevrette	roe
bécasse	woodcock	bécasseau	young w. or
		bécassine	snipe
aigle	eagle	aiglon	eaglet
		aiglette	in heraldry
		f 2	cotte

cotte	coarse petti-	cotillon	under } one
	coat	cotteron	short }
char	car, chariot	charrette	cart
		chariot	waggón, an-
			cient chariot
bac	ferry-boat	bachot	little one
		1. baquet	pail
coq coc	cock	cochet	cockerel
		1. coquet	coquettish
		1. coquin	little rogue
poule	hen	poulet	chicken
		poulette	young hen
		poularde	fat pullet
terre	earth	terreau	mold
		tertre	little eminence

Few form both double and different diminutives; as *corde*, besides *cordon* and *cordonnet* we have seen, *cordeau*, cord or line, *cordelle*, no longer used in like proper sense, but figuratively and familiarly for *gang* or *club*, and *cordelette*, very small cord.

So from *bande*, band or bend, spring not onely *bandeau*, head-band, wreath, and *bandelette*, fillet; but *banderole*, bandrol, and *bandereau*, (trumpet-string,) which may also be a figurative diminisher of *bandew*, (bender,) if *bander*, (to bend,) form such an agent.

Many derivative names, whether of animals, instruments, implements, or other things; and formed by whatever analogy from substantives, adjectives, or verbs, assume the diminishing terminations, which are numerous enough to supply both real and relative diminution: Thus,

barre	bar	barreau	little bar
			1. bar, court
		barrette	cap or hat of
			a noble Ven-
			netian, or of
			a Cardinal
			oreille

oreille	ear	1. orillon	little ear
		oreillette	ear-ring
			about, not through
roue	wheel	1. rouelle	slice, so shaped, as of cucumber, &c. thence fillet of veal
		rouet	spinning-wheel
arc	bow	1. arceau	arch
		arçon	saddle-bow
		archet	bow of a violin &c.
broc 4.		1. brochette	skewer
broche	spit	brochet	pike-fish
	knitting-needle or wire &c.	brocheton	pickerel
		1. brocard	gibe
fleur	flower	fleurette	little flower
			1. flourish
		fleuron	1. flower ornament
		fleuret	foil and ferret
barbe	beard	barbet	straggled dog
		barbeau	barble
griffe	claw	griffon	griffin, a fabulous creature
glace	ice	glaçon	piece, flake
piste	track	piston	sucker of a pump
mousse	moss	mousseron	mushroom
lait	milk	laiteron	sow-thistle
fenouil	fennel	fenouillette	fennel-brandy
			vinaigre

vinaigre	vinegar	vinaigrette	vinegar-sauce also	ravir
as brouette,	perhaps from	roue,	wheel-bar- row-Chaise	aler
nez	nose	nasarde	fillip on it	cuire
chef	head	cheville	peg	étaler
Maroc	Morocco	Maroquin	Mor. Spanish &c. leather	hériffer
chevreau	kid	chevrotin	kid's leather	plier
crapaud &c.	toad	chevrotine	small-shot	planter
		crapaudine	toad-stone toad-stopper	
fauvage	wild	fauvageon	wilding	couper
dur	hard	durillon	little callosity	bouche
laid	ugly	laideron	homely	torchon
gris		grisette	low	taper
	gray	grison	grizzle	bailler
fauve	fallow	fauvette	ox-eye	eter
rouge &c.	red	rouget	roach	rejeter
bercer	to rock, lull	berceau	cradle	furgir
rouler	roll	rouleau	roll, scroll	foudre
		roulette	wheel-bar- row-chaise, castor, or other trun- dler	éveille
chanter	sing	chanterelle	treble-string	pouillir
croquer	crack	croquignole	little rap, tap	piler
tinter	tingle	tintouin	tingling	fourrer
traverser	cross	traversin	bolster	four
escarper	cut steep down	escarpin	pump (shoe)	mouche
broder	broider	escarpolette	swing	&c.
pouffer	shoot	brodequin	buskin	couper
fouir	dig	pouffin	chick, peeper	trancher
		fouine	pole-cat	acher

ravir	<i>to ravish</i>	ravin	<i>gutter</i>
aler	<i>carry off</i>	ravine	<i>flood, 1. gutter</i>
cuire	<i>salt</i>	saline	<i>s. meat, s. fish,</i> <i>salt pit</i>
étaler	<i>dress vic-</i> <i>tuals</i>	cuisine	<i>kitchen</i>
hériffer	<i>lay out,</i>	étalon	<i>standard</i>
plier	<i>display</i>	ételon	<i>stallion</i>
planter	<i>bristle</i>	hériffon	<i>hedgehog</i>
	<i>bend</i>	pleyon	<i>with, twig</i>
	<i>plant</i>	plançon	<i>set</i>
		plantard	<i>twig</i>
couper	<i>cut</i>	coupon	<i>sbred</i>
boucher	<i>stop</i>	bouchon	<i>stopple, 1. cork</i>
torchon	<i>wipe</i>	torchon	<i>dish-clout</i>
taper	<i>friz</i>	tapon	<i>1. bundle</i>
bailler	<i>gape</i>	baillon	<i>gag</i>
eter	<i>cast [up]</i>	jeton	<i>counter</i>
rejeter	<i>shoot</i>	rejeton	<i>shoot, sprig</i>
furgir	<i>land</i>	furgeon	<i>sucker</i>
foudre	<i>4. spring</i>		<i>water-spout</i>
éveiller	<i>rouse</i>	réveillon	<i>caudle</i>
bouillir	<i>boil</i>	bouillon	<i>bubble, broth</i>
piler	<i>pound</i>	pilon	<i>pestle</i>
fourrer	<i>thrust</i>	fourgon	<i>poker, also</i> <i>covered</i> <i>waggon</i>
four	<i>oven</i>		
chanter	<i>sing</i>	chançon	<i>song</i>
moucher	<i>snuff</i>	chansonnette	<i>little song</i>
&c.		moucheron	<i>snuff of a can-</i> <i>dle, &c.</i>
couper	<i>cut</i>	couperet	<i>cleaver</i>
trancher		tranchet	<i>shoemaker's</i> <i>knife</i>
acher	<i>conceal</i>	cachet	<i>seal, signet</i> <i>fouffler</i>

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souffler	<i>to blow</i>	soufflet	<i>blow</i> 1. bellows
fiffler	<i>whistle</i>	fifflet	<i>whistle</i> 1, 2. wessel
jouer	<i>play</i>	jouet	<i>sport, play-thing</i>
voler	<i>fly</i>	volet	<i>fier, window-shutter &c.</i>
fumer	<i>fume</i>	fumet	<i>flavor</i>
tirer	<i>draw</i>	tiret	<i>little stroke, division, hyphen</i>
tourner	<i>turn</i>	tourniquet	<i>turn-stile</i> <i>turn-pike</i>
brûler	<i>burn</i>	brûlot	<i>fire-ship</i>
cacher	<i>hide</i>	cachot	<i>dungeon</i>
sonner	<i>ring</i>	sonnette	<i>little bell</i>
emplir	<i>fill</i>	emplette	<i>purchase</i>
cueillir	<i>collect</i>	cueillette	<i>4. crop, now collection for any pious use</i>
pincer	<i>pinch</i>	pincettes	<i>pincers, tongs</i>
oublier	<i>forget</i>	oubliettes	<i>forlorn</i> <i>geon</i>
dire	<i>say, I want</i>	disette	<i>want, scarcity</i>
boire	<i>drink</i>	buvette	<i>tavern</i>
puiser	<i>draw</i>	puifard	<i>drainer, waste-well</i>
brouiller	<i>embroil</i>	brouillard	<i>fog</i>

Personal Diminutives are generated thus:

se caliner	<i>to loll</i>	calin	<i>lollard</i>
peler	<i>peel</i>	pelerin	<i>pilgrim</i>
galoper	<i>gallop</i>	galopin	<i>errand-boy</i> later

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luter	to wrestle	lutin	imp, elf
fagoter	1. jumble	fagotin	merry Andreu
blond	fair	blondin	} fair { fellow
		blondine	
limon	mud, slime	limousin	rough-waller, bricklayer
barbe	beard	barbon	2. old beard
fanfare	1. flourish	fanfaron	braggodocio
piéd	foot	piéton	footman
marmite	pot	marmiton	scullion-boy
friper	to abuse	fripon	knave
brouiller	embroil	brouillon	busy-body, also scroll, foul paper, waste-book
fouiller	sully	fouillon	sloven, slut, scullion-wench
salir	soil	salisson	dirty girl
polir	polish	polisson	idle dirty boy
nourir	nourish,	nourisson	nurseling
	nurse		
fouler	full	foulon	fuller
aoûter	ripen	aoûteron	reaper
vigne	wine	vigneron	wine-dresser
buche	billet, log	bucheron	wood-cutter
forge		forgeron	blacksmith
char &c.	car	charron	cartwright
montagne	mountain	montagnard	mountaineer highlander
mouche	fly	1. mouchard	setter
vetille	trifle	vetillard	trifler
riche	rich	richard	rich fellow
baver	1, 2. to blab	bavard	blab
pendre	to hang	pendard	1. hangman
2. se goguer	make merry	gogue- nard	wag, droll
&c.		g	folde

solde	pay	soldat	soldier
force		forçat	galley-slave
estropier	<i>Ec. to maim</i>	estropiat	lame man
dame	lady	dameret	} spark beau
		damoiseau	
freluche	tuft of a but- ton	freluquet	fribble, fop- ling
court	short	courtaud	} stub, crop, bob-tail
		courtaude	
noir	black	noiraut	black man
		noiraude	woman
roux	red	rousseau	red-haired fel- low
		but	low
		rouffin	little stubbed horse
bourrer	to maul	bourreau	executioner
brave		bravache	bully
2. gentil	genteel	gentillâtre	petty squire

The diminutive endings implying often oddity or contempt, may with like reason be used as augmentatives: Thus,

coupe	cup	coupole	cupola
balle	ball	ballon	foot-ball
caisse	box	caisson	great box, also covered wag- gon
saucisse	sausage	saucisson	great sausage
grêle	hail	grêlon	hailstone
aiguille	needle	aiguillon	goad 1. spur
carte	card	carton	pasteboard
plume	feather	plumet	plume
balle	bale	ballot	great bale
cuisse	thigh	cuißot	hanch of ve- nison
cap	head	caboche	2. great head fac

fac	<i>bag</i>	facoché	<i>double bag</i>
corbeille	<i>basket</i>	1. corbillard	<i>great travelling coach</i>
patte	<i>paw, foot</i>	pataud	<i>great footed</i>
lourd	<i>heavy</i>	lourdaut	<i>whelp</i>
vase	<i>vase</i>	vaisséau	<i>lubber, lurdane</i>
	<i>1. vessel</i>		<i>vessel, great or small</i>
		vaisselle	<i>1. ship plate</i>

This last is of collective nature, as well as the following formatives:

fil	<i>thread</i>	ficelle	<i>pack-thread</i>
		filet	<i>net, beside small thread</i>
			<i>1. snaffle, and fillet in architecture</i>
barde	<i>barbs</i>	bardeau	<i>stringle</i>
	<i>1. slice of bacon</i>		
rame	<i>stick</i>	4. ramon	<i>broom, besom</i>
penne	<i>beam-feather of a hawk &c.</i>	panache	<i>plume or bunch of feathers</i>
clef	<i>key</i>	claveffin	<i>harpsicord</i>
sauvage	<i>wild</i>	sauvagine	<i>wild fowl</i>
rouge	<i>red</i>	rougeole	<i>measles</i>

As and *asse* are likewise collective and augmentative: Thus,

plâtre	<i>plaster</i>	plâtras	<i>old plaster</i>
			<i>rubbish</i>
couteau	<i>knife</i>	coutelas	<i>cutlase</i>
cannelle	<i>cinnamon</i>	cannelas	<i>sugar-cin.</i>
			<i>4. cadene</i>

4. cadene	<i>chain</i>	cadenas	<i>padloc</i>
galet &c.	<i>pebble</i>	galetas	<i>garret</i>
bec	<i>bill</i>	bécaffe	<i>woodcoc as if</i>
			<i>great-bill</i>
cul	<i>breach</i>	culasse	<i>br. of a gun</i>
fil	<i>thread</i>	filasse	<i>flax</i>
mille	<i>a thousand</i>	milliasse	<i>i. the same</i>
savant	<i>scholar</i>	savantasse	<i>pedant</i>
papier	<i>paper</i>	paperasse	<i>waste-paper</i>
lier	<i>to bind</i>	liaffe	<i>bundle of pa-</i>
			<i>pers</i>
tirer	<i>draw</i>	tirasse	<i>fowling-net</i>
laver	<i>wash</i>	lavasse	<i>great pour</i>
crêver	<i>crack</i>	crevasse	<i>crevice</i>

so ace by relation or figure:

feu	<i>fire</i>	fouace	<i>cake</i>
bon	<i>good</i>	bonace	<i>calm</i>
&c.			

The terminations properly collective, are *aill*,
ail; *aine*, *ain*; *te*, *aie*; *ie* or *rie*, *é* or *té*, *age*, *ure*.

aille collects with diminution: as,

valet	<i>servant</i>	valetaille	<i>idle train</i>
gueux	<i>beggar</i>	guensaille	<i>crew of begg.</i>
pierre	<i>stone</i>	pierraille	<i>pebbles</i>
roc	<i>rock</i>	rocaille	<i>rock-work</i>
broffe	<i>brush</i>	broffailles	<i>brush-wood</i>
crêpe	<i>crape</i>	crapodaille	<i>thin crape</i>
		for	
		crépodaille	
antique		antiquailles	<i>old trumpery</i>
menu	<i>small</i>	menuaille	<i>small money,</i>
			<i>fry, trash</i>
gris	<i>gray</i>	grisaille	<i>daubing, black</i>
			<i>and white</i>
blanc	<i>white</i>	blanchaille	<i>small fry, fish</i>
			<i>manger</i>

manger	to eat	mangeaille	eatables, meat for beasts of birds
coler	fly	volaille	fowl
limer	file	limaille	filings, file- -dust
femer	sow	femailles	sowing, seed- -time
relever	church a woman	relevailles	her churthing
tenir	hold	tenailles	nippers, tongs,
cisailler	cut down coin	cisailles	cuttings

cisailles, the shears that cut it, is an augmentative of *ciseaux* cisers.

ail in accumulating augments: as

bête	beast	bétail	cattle
attirer	to draw	attirail	train, luggage

so in forming some Instruments: as

éventer	to fan	éventail	fan
épouvanter	frighten	épouvantail	scarecrow

aine aggregates the following numbers: 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; 100, in *huitaine*, *neuvaine*, *dixaine*, *douzaine*, *quinzaine*, *vingtaine* ou *vintaine*, *trentaine*, *quarantaine*, *cinquante*, *soixantaine*; *centaine*, of which *huitaine*, *neuvaine*, *quinzaine* and *quarantaine* are peculiarly collective of days: thus,

une huitaine de jours eight days [time]

une quinzaine a fortnight
and so

une douzaine a dozen
vintaine &c. score } of other things

ain sums a stanza of four, six, eight, ten verses in *quatrain*, *sixain*, *huitain*, *dixain*.

Dou-

Douzin is an old coin of twelve deniers, equal to a present *sou* or penny, and equivalent to little more than an English half-penny.

Quinzain and *trentain* correspond at tennis with our *fifteen all*, and *thirty all*.

ée fills a thing: as

bouche	mouth	bouchée	mouthful
poing	fist	poignée	handful
jointe	joint	jointée	two handfuls
bras	arm	brassée	armful
maison	house	maisonnée	&c.
bateau	boat	batelée	
panier	basket	panérée	
sac	bag, sack	fachée	
four	oven	fournée	batch

or accumulates it: as

pierre	stone	pierrée	drain
rame	stick	ramée	boughs
rameau	bough		bower
vin	wine	vinée	vintage
onde	water	ondée	shower
mer	sea	marée	tide 1. sea-fish
an	year	année	} its duration
jour	day	journée	
matin	morn	matinée	morning
soir	even	soirée	evening
veille	even	veillée	evening-club

ie assembles trees: as

chêne	oak	chênaie	} plantation of such
orme	elm	ormaic	
		ormoie	
		houssaie	
houx	holly	faussaie	
faule	willow, fallow	oseraie	
osier			

or rie combines or contains a whole manufacture, art, occupation, or society: as			
drapier	clothier	draperie	cloth-trade
	draper		drapery
verrier	glass-man	verrierie	glass-ware
		with	workhouse
		verroterie	its dimin.
boucher	butcher	boucherie	skambles
poissonnier	fishmonger	poissonnerie	fish-market
vacher	cow-herd	vacherie	cow-house
berger	shepherd	bergerie	sheep-fold,
			also pastoral
laitiere	dairy-maid	laiterie	dairy
minaudier	prig	minauderies	primming,
minaudiere	prim		affected ways
plaidoyer	pleading	plaidoyeries	term-time
libraire	bookseller	librairie	the trade
mairie	mayor	mairie	mayoralty
frere	brother	z. frairie	gossiping, party
pair	peer	pairie	peerage
seigneur	lord	seigneurie	lordship
	squire		worship
imprimeur	printer	imprimerie	his art or
			office
blanchisseur	whitster	blanchisserie	the field or
			yard
apothicaire	apothecary	apoticaierie	his business or
			shop
secrétaire	secretary	secrétaierie	his office
capitaine	captain	capitainerie	his commission
pirate		piraterie	piracy
ane	ass	ânerie	1. stupidity
badin	waggish	badinerie	waggery
folâtre	wanton	folâtrerie	wantonness
vieil	old	vieilleries	old trash

mal	ill, ail	}	maladrerie	} lazar-house or lazaret
ladre	lazar			
lepre as if	leper			
léprosier			léproserie	

so				
chapelain	chaplain		chapellenie	chaplainry
Ec.				

é and té collect characters, dignities, or jurisdictions
thus,

parent	kinsman	parenté	kindred
	parent		parentage
clerc	clerk	clergé	clergy
prieur	prior	prieuré	priory
doyen	dean	doyenné	deanery
évêque	bishop	évêché	bishopric the palace

comte	count	comté	county
	earl		earldom
duc	duke	duché	dutchy
			dukedom
chrétien	christian	chrétienté	Christendom

but			
abbé	abbat	abbaye	abbey
			3. abbacy
ami	friend	amitié	friendship
rival		rivalité	rivalry
complice	accomplice	complicité	accompliceship

age conglobes a kind, quality, or condition: as

coquille	shell	coquillage	shells
			shell-work
			fish
lait	milk	laitage	milk-meats
pays	country	paylage	landscape
marais	marsh	marécage	morass
bois	wood	bocage	grove

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feu	fire	fouage	chimney-money
libertin	libertine	libertinage	libertinism
esclave	slave	esclavage	slavery
vassal		vasselage	vassalage
apprentif	apprentice	apprentissage	apprenticeship
verbe	word	verbiage	verbosity
pair	peer	parage	4. pedigree
	even		bearing at sea

as do ure, aire, art, at, ise: thus,

magistrat	magistrate	magistrature	magistracy
prélat	prelate	prélature	prelacy
mât	mast	mâture	masting
			set of masts
voile	sail	voilure	sails
verd	green	verdure	suit of forest- -work hang- ings

sermon		sermonnaire	sermonary
diction		dictionnaire	dictionary
mille	1000	milliart	1000 millions
champ	field	champart	field-rent
orange		orangeat	orange-ships
citron	lemon	citronat	lemon-peel
orge	barley	orgeat	
général		généralat	generalship
cardinal		cardinalat	cardinalate
secrétaire	secretary	secrétariat	secretariship
			also his office at a Bishop's
prêtre	priest	prêtrise	priesthood
maître	freeman	maîtrise	freedom

so from the Italian:

foldat	soldier	foldatesque	soldiery
mont &c.	mount	montagne	mountain

il, que, che, ge and ouse collect as containers: thus,

chien	<i>dog</i>	chenil	<i>kennel</i>
foin	<i>hay</i>	fenil	<i>hay-lost</i>
four	<i>oven</i>	fournil	<i>bakehouse</i>
barrer	<i>to bar</i>	barraque	<i>barrac,</i>
		barrique	<i>bogshad</i>
bourrer	<i>1. thresh &c.</i>	1. bourrique	<i>ass, drudge</i>
4. bouter	<i>put</i>	boutique	<i>shop</i>
main	<i>band</i>	manche	<i>sleeve, handle</i>
plain		planche	<i>plank, plate</i>
			<i>wooden or</i>
			<i>copper, bed</i>
			<i>in a garden</i>
grain		grange	<i>barn</i>
pie	<i>foot</i>	piege	<i>snare</i>
vent	<i>wind, air</i>	ventouse	<i>vent, also</i>
			<i>cupping-glass</i>
peler	<i>to peel</i>	pelouse	<i>mossy down</i>

With collectives may be numbered abstracts of quality, which use often like terminations; as *ie, ise, sé*: thus,

fou fol	<i>mad, foolish</i>	folie	<i>madness, folly</i>
jaloux	<i>jealous</i>	jalousie	<i>jealousy</i>
			<i>1. lattice</i>
vilain	<i>dirty</i>	vilenie	<i>dirtyness</i>
franc	<i>free</i>	franchise	<i>freedom</i>
gaillard	<i>merry</i>	gaillardise	<i>merriment</i>
lot	<i>foolish</i>	lottise	<i>folly, nonsense</i>
so			
fade &c.	<i>filly</i>	fadaise	<i>filly thing</i>
gai	<i>gay</i>	gaieté	<i>gayety</i>
pur	<i>pure</i>	pureté	<i>purity</i>
net	<i>clean</i>	netteté	<i>cleanness</i>
sale &c.	<i>foul</i>	saleté	<i>foulness</i>

intime

habile
mécha
cher
fier
clair
fain
bon
beau
royal
princi
papal
cruel
privé
comm
joli &
sage
juste
riche
mou
vieux
vieil
2. ge
poli
sec
the t

intime	<i>intimate</i>	intimité	<i>intimacy</i>
habile	<i>able</i>	3. habilité } <i>ability</i>	
		habileté }	
méchant	<i>wicked</i>	méchanceté	<i>wickedness</i>
cher	<i>dear</i>	cherté	<i>dearth</i>
fier	<i>proud</i>	fiercé	<i>pride</i>
	1. <i>noble</i>		<i>nobleness</i>
clair	<i>clear</i>	clarté	<i>clearness</i>
	<i>light</i>		<i>light</i>
fain	<i>sound</i>	fanté	<i>soundness</i>
	<i>wholesom</i>		<i>health</i>
bon	<i>good</i>	bonté	<i>goodness</i>
beau	<i>beautiful</i>	beauté	<i>beauty</i>
royal		royauté	<i>royalty</i>
principal		principauté	<i>principality</i>
papal		papauté	<i>papacy</i>
			<i>popedom</i>
cruel		cruauté	<i>cruelty</i>
privé	<i>private</i>	privauté	<i>privacy</i>
commun	<i>common</i>	communauté	<i>community</i>
joli &c.	<i>pretty</i>	joliveté	<i>pretty thing</i>

esse and *eur* terminate others: as

sage	<i>wise</i>	sagesse	<i>wisdom</i>
juste	<i>just</i>	justesse	<i>justness</i>
riche	<i>rich</i>	richesse	<i>richness</i>
		richesses	<i>riches</i>
mou mol	<i>soft</i>	mollesse	<i>softness</i>
vieux	} <i>old</i>	vieillesse	<i>old age</i>
vieil			
2. gentil	<i>pretty</i>	gentillesse	<i>prettiness</i>
			<i>pretty thing</i>
poli	<i>polite</i>	politesse	<i>politeness</i>
sec	<i>dry</i>	secheresse	<i>driness</i>
the two last less regularly.			

grand	great	grandeur	greatness, <i>grandezza</i>
fade	tasteless	fadeur	tastelessness
blanc	white	blancheur	whiteness
but			
noir	black	noirceur	blackness
brave		bravoure	bravery
amer	bitter	amertume	bitterness

Justice, service, plénitude, vanité and the like being immediate formatives from the Latin are primitives in French.

Abstracts in *ence* and *ance* spring from concretes or adjectives in *ent* and *ant*: thus,

prudent		prudence	
excellent		excellence	
élégant		élégance	
puissant	potent	puissance	power

As abstracts of quality frequently arise from the feminine gender of the adjective; so abstracts of action are naturally generated by the participles, especially the participle present of the verb; which changes *ant* into *ance*, sometimes *ange*, *age*, *ure*; seldom *eur*:

espérer	to hope	espérance	hope
2. engendrer	plague	1. engeance	breed
jouir	enjoy	jouissance	enjoyment
prévoir	foresee	prévoyance	forethought
croire	believe	croissance	belief

louer	praise	louange	praise
mêler	mix	mélange	mixture
vuidier	empty	vuidance	emptying

louer	hire &c.	louage	hiring, hire
tirer	pull	tirage	pulling, press- -work

étaler

étaler	<i>display</i>	étalage	<i>display</i>
atteler	<i>to yoke &c.</i>	attelage	<i>yoke, set</i>
planter	<i>plant</i>	plantage	<i>plantation</i>
badiner	<i>play</i>	badinage	<i>play, fooling</i>
enfantiller		enfantillage	<i>childishness</i>
blanchir	<i>wash</i>	blanchissage	<i>washing</i>
remplir	<i>fill up</i>	remplissage	<i>} filling up</i>
		remplage	
graver	<i>engrave</i>	gravure	<i>engraving</i>
limer	<i>file, polish</i>	limure	<i>filing, polish</i>
parer	<i>deck, pare</i>	parure	<i>attire, paring</i>
aller	<i>go</i>	allure	<i>walk, gait</i>
monter	<i>mount, ride</i>	monture	<i>mounting,</i> <i>beast for</i> <i>riding, &c.</i>
élever	<i>raise</i>	élevure	<i>pimple</i>
échauffer	<i>beat</i>	échauffure	<i>blister</i>
engeluer		engelure	<i>chilblain</i>
fermer		fermeture	<i>shop-windows</i> <i>&c.</i>
saler	<i>salt</i>	salure	<i>salting, salt-</i> <i>ness</i>
		and as	
salir	<i>foul</i>	saumure	<i>brine</i>
noircir	<i>blacken</i>	salissure	<i>} dirty } spot</i> <i>} black }</i>
meurtrir	<i>bruise</i>	noircissure	
		meurtrissure	<i>bruise</i>

Some add *ure* to the participle past: as

ouvrir	<i>to open</i>	ouverture	<i>opening</i>
couvrir	<i>cover</i>	couverture	<i>covering &c.</i>

or to

or to the third person singular of the present indicative:

nourir	<i>to nourish</i>	nouriture	nourishment &c.
pourir	<i>rot</i>	pouriture	rottenness
garnir	<i>furnish garnish trim</i>	garniture	furnishing, furniture, suit, set &c.
fournir	<i>furnish</i>	fourniture	furnishing, re- mittance &c.
écrire	<i>write</i>	écriture	writing
frire	<i>fry</i>	4. écriture friture	scripture frying-stuff fried fish
peindre	<i>paint</i>	peinture	painting picture
teindre	<i>dy, tinge</i>	teinture	dy, tincture
joindre	<i>join</i>	jointure	joint
morfondre	<i>give cold</i>	morfondure	cold upon heat
coudre	<i>sew</i>	couture	sewing, seam
moudre	<i>grind</i>	mouture	grinding
but			
vermoulu	<i>worm-eaten</i>	vermoulure	worm-eating
pendre	<i>to hang</i>	penture	hinges
tendre	<i>a room &c.</i>	tenture	hangings
tondre &c.	<i>to shear</i>	tonture	shearing
suer	<i>sweat</i>	sueur	sweat
luire	<i>shine</i>		
as if			
luer		lueur	gleam
sentir	<i>smell</i>	senteur	smell, sent

at, ade, ande and is specify a particular action or effect:

acheter	<i>to buy</i>	achat	purchase résulter
---------	---------------	-------	----------------------

indica	réfulter	to result	réultat	result
ement	attenter	attempt	attentat	unlawful att.
ness	parer	set off	parade	parade, show
bing,	saluer	salute	saluade	salute
ture,	accoller	hug	accollade	bug, 1. brace
set &c.	glisser	slide	glissade	slide
bing, re-	passer	pass	passade	pass 1. bout
ance &c.				passing cha-
ng				rity
ure	tirer	draw	tirade	passage of an
-stuff				author
fish				1. stretch
ng	enfiler	thread	enfilade	range of
e		string		rooms &c.
necture		1. go along		train too of
		run through		words
upon	peupler	people	peuplade	plantation
	chommer	1. stand still	chamade	parley
g, seam	apparier	pair	pariade	pairing season
ng	bouter	put	boutade	spurt, whim
	caffer	break	1, 2. cassade	fib, brag
eating	griller	broil	grillade	broiled meat
	poivrer	pepper	poivrade	pepper-sauce

and as if from verbs formed from such nouns as the following :

orange		orangeade	
limon	lemon	limonnade	lemonade
colonne	column	colonnade	colonnade
mousquet	musket	mousquetade	musket-shot
œil	eye	euillade	glance
gambe	leg	gambade	gambol
aubade	dawn	aubade	serenade
			1. lecture
réfulter			réprimer

réprimer	to repress	réprimande	reprimand
offrir	offer	offrande	offering
rouler	roll	roulis	rolling
chamailler	scuffle	chamaillis	scuffle
presser	squeeze	pressis	juice
torcher	wring	torchis	mud
tordre	twist	tortis	wreath
paitre	feed	pâtis	pasture
appendre	append	appentis	shed, pen- house

Verbs in *er* form often their action by changing the *r* into *ment*: as

manier	to handle	maniement	handling
régler	regulate	reglement	regulation
aveugler	blind	aveuglement	blindness
entasser	heap up	entassement	heap, pile
orner	adorn	ornement	ornament
parer	face a sleeve &c.	parement	facing
ferrer	bind, shoe &c.	ferrement	iron-tool

as if

entabler	entablement	entablature
----------	-------------	-------------

and with the proper change,

nettoyer	clean	nettoisement	cleaning
renouveler	renew	renouvelle- ment	renewal

so from

enjoué	sprightly	enjouement	sprightliness
désintéressé	disinterested	désintéresse- ment	disinterested- ness

Some cut off also the e:

agr��er	to like	agr��ment	liking
	relish		agreeableness
	please		pleasure
			1. decoration
remercier	thank	remercement	acknowledgement
ch��tier	chastise	ch��timent	chastisement
seconer	shake	seco��ment	shaking, shake
errer &c.	bind	ferment	oath

Verbs in *ir* change *ant* into *e* feminine adding *ment*, which may likewise be the rule of the former formation:

��blouir	to dazzle	��blouisse- ment	dazzling giddiness
fa��sir	seize	fa��sissement	fit, qualm
ravir	ravish	ravissement	rape 1. rapture
v��tir	clothe	v��tement	clothing
entretenir	maintain	3. entretene- ment	maintenance
s����tenir	support	s����tenement	prop
consentir	consent	consente- ment	3. document consent
s��ntir	feel	s��ntiment	feeling &c.
ressentir	feel yet or again	ressentiment	feeling, sense &c.
assortir	assort	assortiment	assortment
blanchir	bleach &c.	blanchiment	bleaching &c.
b��tir	build	b��timent	building or structure, vessel or ship fournir

fournir	to furnish	fourniment	powder-staff
mouvoir	move	mouvement	motion, impulse

er runs into *aïson* not only in those we have seen with their correspondents; but in

lier	to connect	liaison	connection
livrer	deliver	livraison	delivery
saler	salt	salaison	salting
échauffer	heat	échauffaison	cold from heat
demanger	itch	demangeaison	itching 1. itchy
fâner	make hay	fenaïson	hay-making

Other formation is various:

pendre	to hang	2. pendaison	hanging
charger	load	cargaison	cargo
pâmer	swoon	pâmoison	swoon
clore	close	cloïson	partition
trahir	betray	trahison	treason
			1. treachery
guérir	cure	guérison	cure
garnir	store	garnison	garrison
as if			
caparer		caparaçon	caparison
faire	make	façon	making
boire	drink	boisson	drink
cuire	cook, dress	cuisson	cooking &c.
	1. smart		smart
plaire	please	plaisir	pleasure
prier	pray	prière	prayer
	entreat		entreaty
haïr	hate	haine	hatred, hate
faisir	seize	3. saisine	seisin
bloquer &c.	block up	blocus	blockade

Secouer forms also *secousse* shock or jolt; *agréer* to rig, *agrêts* rigging, and *plaire* *plaisance* in such phrase

as une maison de plaisance a pleasure-seat. Mentir to [tell a] ly, has mensonge, ly or falsehood, from the Italian.

Some actions add e feminine to the third singular present indicative:

réussir	to succede	réussite	success
gérer	ly	gîte	lodging
fuir	fly	fuite	hare's form
faillir	fail	faute	flight
desservir	take away	desserte	fault
	meat		meat taken
	serve a		away
	cure		serving of it
élire	choose	élite	choice
redire	repeat	redite	repetition
suivre	follow	suite	following &c.
&c.			

Verbs in dre preceded by n are apt to change the d into t: as

vendre	to sell	vente	sale
tondre	shear	tonte	shearing of
			sheep
perdre	lose, destroy	perte	loss, destruction
	and with other variation		
asseoir	to set	assiette	seat, site
			1. plate
recevoir	receive	recette	receiving
			receipt &c.
choir	fall	chûte	fall
recueillir	reap	recolte	crop
but			
défendre	defend	défense	defence
	forbid		prohibition
			répondre

répondre	to answer	réponse	answer
		répons	response
détordre	} strain	détorse	} strain
and as if			
entordre	} sprain	entorse	} sprain

The action is often a mere mutilation of the infinitive; especially of that in *er*:

oublier	to forget	oubli	oblivion
employer	employ	emploi	employment
as if			
charroyer		charroi	carriage
avouer	confess	aveu	confession
	avow		avowal
	allow		allowance
allouer	allow	3. franc-allev	free-hold
voler	rob	vol	robbery
	fly		flight
réveiller	awake	réveil	awaking
dédaigner	disdain	dédain	disdain
gagner	gain	gain	gain
mépriser	contemn	mépris	contempt
labourer	till	labour	tillage
séjourner	sojourn	séjour	sojourn, stay
recueillir	collect	recueil	collection
so			
débattre	debate	débat	debate
pêcher	fish	pêche	fishing, fishery
estimer	esteem	estime	esteem, i. pl.
Éc.			lot's reckoning

or with small alteration:

prouver	prove	preuve	proof
souder	ballance an	soute	ballance of it
	account		

démarcher		démarche	gait 1. step
enchérir	to outbid	enchere	auCTION
maintenir	maintain	maintien	maintenances
			deportment
soutenir	support	soutien	support, prop
entretenir	keeping up	entretien	keeping up,
	converse		conversation
	with		
réfléchir	reflect	reflet	reflection of
		reflex	light

As we have seen many verbs form various actions, general or particular, literal or analogous; so

dépenser	to expend	dépense	expence
	spend	dépens	expences, cost
élancer	shoot	élancement	shooting
	spring	élans	spring, jerk
rabaisser	lower	rabaissement	lowering
	abate	rabais	abatement
débacler &c.	break as	débaquement	breaking of
	frost	débacle	the ice

Many verbs express their action or effect by the feminine of the participle past: as

peser	to weigh	pesée	weighing
penfer	think	pensée	thought
durer	endure	durée	duration
ranger	range	rangée	range, row
mêler	blend	mêlée	fray
équiper	equip	1, 2. équipée	sally
échapper	escape	1, 2. écha-	prank
		pée	
ouïr	hear	ouïe	bearing
		1. ouïes	gills
			régir

régir	to govern	régie	government
	manage		management
venir	come	venue	coming
tenir	hold	tenue	holding
retenir	retain	1. retenue	reserve
maintenir	maintain	3. maintenue	possession
voir	see	vue	fight
étendre	extend	étendue	extent
défaire	rid &c.	défaite	foam, fetch
conduire	conduct	conduite	conduct
craindre	fear	crainte	fear
feindre	fein	feinte	feint
poindre	point, prick	pointe	sharp point
which last five may come under a former observation			
prendre	to take	prise	taking, prize
			dose, prize
			of snuff
			1. handle
mettre	lay out	mise	laying out
	put off		currency
asseoir	set, lay	assise	course of
			stones &c.
découvrir	discover	découverte	discovery

Not a few by the masculine itself: as

toiser	to measure	toisé	measuring
arrêter	settle	arrêté	settling
	resolve		resolve
procéder	proceed	procédé	proceeding
démêler	1. clear	démêlé	squabble
abrégér	abridge	abrégé	abridgement
préjuger	prejudge	préjugé	prejudgement
			3. prejudice
			tion
			3. precedent
			1. prejudice
			expose

exposer	to set forth	3. exposé	suggestion
intituler	entitle	3. intitulé	preamble
écher	fin	3. scellé	title
consommer	gelly	péché	seal appended
deshabiller	undress	consommé	sin
paver	pave	deshabillé	gelly-broth
		pavé	undress
			pavement

so from *fosse*, pit, and *orange*, orange,

fosse	ditch
orangé	orange-color
démenti	ly, balk
revenu	revenue
provenu	profit
3. net prov.	neat procedes
ou produit	or produce
contenu	contents
reçu	receit
dû	due, duty
cru	growth
tissu	texture
trait	draught, sea- ture, shaft, move, stroke &c.
1. milk	
faire	do
dit	fait
dire	doing, fact, point
écrire	say
déduire	write
réduire	deduce
enduire	reduce
	lay on pla- ster
bruire,	noise, rumor
	bruit
	noise, rumor teindre

teindre	to tinge	teint	tint
			complexion
poindre	4. prick	point	stitch
	peep, point		peep, point
			particular
which ten in <i>t</i> are also the same as the third singular			
défaillir	to fail	défaut	defect
déchoir	decay	déchet	decay, waste

The participle past becomes also the abstract or effect, in

couvrir	to cover	couvert	cover
mourir	dy	mort	death
tordre	twist	tort	wrong
enclore	enclose	enclos	enclosure
as if			
pourprendre		pourpris	compass
compromet-	compromise	3. compro-	compromise
tre		mis	

as does the participle present in

peser	to weigh	pesant	weight
compter	count	comptant	ready money
monter	amount	montant	amount
rester	remain	restant	remainder
pencher	lean	penchant	declivity
		and as pente,	bias
dominer	to sway	dominant	ascendant
tailler	} cut	taillant	} edge
trancher		tranchant	
seoir	fit	seant	seat
vivre &c.	live	vivant	life-time

and often the infinitive itself: as

déjeuner	to breakfast	(ou déjeuner	breakfast
dîner	dine	dîné	dinner

gouter

point	to afternoon	ou goûte	afternoon
point	supper	soupe	supper
point	manger	eat	eating
point	toucher	touch	touching
point	think	think	poet; thought
point	debarquer	debarque	debarquing
point	happir	happen	future
point	vivre	live	provision
point	rire	laugh	laughter
		ris	laugh

The rest we find page 199 and elsewhere.

With like analogy mutilating, adopting, adding or altering, are many instruments, implements, and other verbals constituted: as

planter	to plant	plant	plant, set,
			young plant-
brancher	slice	tranche	ation
envelopper	wrap up	enveloppe	slice
			cover of a
ramasser	gather up	ramas	letter
			gathering
montrer	show	ramasse	snow-sledge
		montre	show, sample,
			muster,
rôtir	roast	rôt	1. watch
	toast	rôtie	roast
		rôti	toast
bouillir	boil	bouilli	roast-meat
		bouillie	boiled-meat
établir	establish	établi	pap
			joiner's hold-
mouvoir	move	meute	fast
			pack of
détendre	unbend	détente	hounds
			trigger

Numberless verbs in -*ine* borrow their action immediately from the Latin, and lend it generally unchanged to the English: as

admirer	to admire	admiration
répéter	repeat	répétition
corriger	correct	correction
réduire	reduce	réduction
restreindre	restrict	restriction
admettre	admit	admission
discuter	discuss	discussion
envahir	invade	invasion
diviser	divide	division
confondre	confound	confusion
Éc.		

Agents end in *ier* or *er*, *eur*; *oir*, *oire*; *iste*, *eul*, *ien*, and, *an*, with the other diminutive terminations. *ier* added to any object, but dropping *i* after a liquid, *ill*, *gn*, *eb* or *g*, specifies the producer, dealer, container or occupier: as

drap	cloth	drapier	clothier
verre	glass	verrier	glass-maker
			man
			frame
vitre	glass, pane	vitrier	glasier
chapeau	hat	chapelier	batter
horloge	clock	horloger	clock-maker
chaussette	under-stocking	chaussetier	hosier
table		tabletier	toy
tablettes	table-book		cane
brique	brick	briquetier	brick-maker
tissu	tape &c.	tissutier	tape-maker
clou	nail	cloutier	nailor
peau	skin	pelletier	skinner
			fellmonger

(lxxx)

miroir	looking-glass	miroitier	the maker or dealer
papier	paper	papetier	paper-maker
sel	salt	faunier	stationer
			salter
rain	} grain	grenetier	corn-chandler
led		blatier	merchant
épice	spice	épicier	grocer
cock	cock	coquetier	biggler
oque	shell		egg-stand
oiseau	bird	oiselier	bird-seller
vivant	living	vivandier	futler
ailant	edge	taillandier	} ironmonger
clincaille	iron-ware	clincailler	
is if		ferroinier	
erron			
uvre	work	ouvrier	workman
gent	silver	argentier	silversmith
er blanc	tin-plate	fer-blantier	tinman
teinture	dy	teinturier	dier
ordon	twist	cordonnier	shoemaker
ayate	old shoe	favetier	cobbler
rbalete	cross-bow	arbalétrier	cr.-bow-man
marais	marsh	marager	marsh-gar-
		maracher	dener
oche	travelling	cocher	coachman
	coach		
ateau	boat	batelier	boatman
			waterman
moulin	mill	méunier	miller
orte	} door	portier	porter
huis		huiffier	d.-keeper &c.
heval	gate	1. chevalier	knight
	horse	k 2	cavale

cavale	mare	cavalier	horseman
beuf	ox	bouvier	o. }
vache	cow	vacher	e. } -herd
porc	swine	porcher	f. }
berge	beach	berger	shepherd
renard	fox	renardier	f. }
taupe	mole	taupier	m. } -catcher
centaine	hundred	centenier	captain of the
			centurion
quartier	ward	quartenier	alderman
voie	way	voyer	overseer
prebende	prebend	prébendier	prebendary
roture	focage	roturier	plebeian
créance	credit	créancier	creditor
tenant	holding	tenancier	tenant
bouche	mouth	boucher	butcher
pâtissier	to bake pastry	pâtissier	pastry-cook
4. menuisier	join	menuisier	joiner
bourrier	stuff	bourellier	harness-maker
rouler	roll	roulier	carrier
devancer	precede	1. devancier	predecessor
tracasser	bustle	tracassier	bustler
as if			
plumasse		plumassier	feather-man
poulailler		poulailler	poulterer
			henroost
pomme	apple	pommier	a.-tree, roset
groseille	gooseberry	groseillier	g. } -tree
	curran		c. } -bulb
châtaigne	chestnut	châtaigner	chestnut-tree
bigarreau	hard cherry	bigarreaudier	the tree
Ec.			
poivre	pepper	poivrier	p.-plant, la
sucré	sugar	sucrier	sugar-box

moutarde	mustard	moutardier	} the bolder or dealer
vinaigre	winegar	vinaigrier	
huile	oil	huilier	
encre	ink	encrier	
grain		grenier	granary
			1. garret
colombe	dove	colombier	dove-cote
dames	draughts	damier	d. } -board
échecs	chess	échiquier	ch. } checker
échec	check		exchequer
son	sound	} sommier	sound-board
somme	burden		sumpter-horse
			summer of a
			press
			hair-quilt
voile	sail	voilier	sailer
route	route	routier	ruttier
terre	land	terrier	terrar
	earth		burrow
sottise	nonsense	sottifier	collection of it
clef	key	clavier	key-chain
mille	1000	millier	collective
cloche	bell	clocher	steeple
bûche	billet	bucher	pile
planche	plank	plancher	floor, cieling
potage	soop	potager	kitchen-gar-
			den, stove
oreille	ear	oreiller	pillow
dos	back	dossier	b. of a chair
			head-board of
			a bed
			1. bundle of
			papers
langue	tongue	languier	hog's tongue
			dried
			doit

doit	<i>finger</i>	doitier	<i>finger-stall</i>
charrée	<i>buck-ashes</i>	charrier	<i>bucking-tub</i>
cave	<i>tub</i>	cuvier	<i>diminutive</i>
braise	<i>live coal</i>	brasier	<i>fire-pan</i>
feu	<i>fire</i>	foyer	<i>hearth</i>
			<i>1. fireside</i>
			<i>focus</i>
louer	<i>to let, hire</i>	loyer	<i>rent, hire</i>
plaider	<i>plead</i>	plaidoyer	<i>pleading</i>
pousser	<i>drive</i>	poussier	<i>coal-dust</i>
fumer	<i>smoke</i>	fumier	<i>dung-hil</i>
atteler	<i>yoke</i>	attelier	<i>work-house</i>

Female agents arise in like manner: as

couture	<i>seam</i>	couturiere	<i>sempstress</i>
			<i>(4. couturier sempster)</i>
filer	<i>to spin</i>		
filant		flandiere	<i>spinster</i>
lait	<i>milk</i>	laitiere	<i>dairy-maid</i>
porte	<i>door, gate</i>	portiere	<i>door-hanging</i>
			<i>coach-boot</i>
			<i>as well as</i>
			<i>portress</i>

Inanimate producers or containers naturally prefer the feminine termination: thus,

carreau	<i>square</i>	carriere	<i>quarry</i>
ardoise	<i>slate</i>	ardoisiere	<i>slate-quarry</i>
sable	<i>sand</i>	fabriere	<i>sand-pit</i>
sel	<i>salt</i>	faliere	<i>salt-cellar, box</i>
poivre	<i>pepper</i>	poivriere	<i>castor-fram</i>
tabac	<i>snuff</i>	tabatiere	<i>snuff-box</i>
thé	<i>tea</i>	thétiere	<i>tea-pot</i>
tourte	<i>tart</i>	tourtiere	<i>tart-pan</i>
fer	<i>iron</i>	ferriere	<i>farrier's pouch</i>

fil	wire	filiere	wire-draw- ing iron
bouton	button	boutonniere	button-hole
pepin	seed of fruits	pépiniere	nursery
chaume	thatch	chaumiere	cottage
		(chaumine	cot)
taupe	mole	taupiere	mole-trap
		taupiniere	hil
fourmi	ant	fourmillere	ant-hil
tenir	to hold	taniere	hole, den
croiser	cross	croisiere	channel
tête	head	têtiere	stay-band
			head-stall
dos	back	dossiere	ridgeband
jarret	ham, calf	jarretiere	garter
étrier	stirrup	étriviere	st.-leather
bras	arm	brasieres	boddice
talon	heel	talonnieres	Mercury sta- laries, or
&c.			heel-wings &c.
eur terminates a verbal agent; which, with its female euse, springs thus from the participle present :			
chanter	to sing	chanteur	} singer
		chanteuse	
coiffer	dress	coiffeuse	milliner
		4. coiffeur	
porter	bear	porteur	bearer
pêcher	fish	pêcheur	fisher
imprimer	print	imprimeur	printer
relier	bind	relieur	book-binder
traiter	entertain	traiteur	entertainer
			cook
			rôtir

rôtir		rôtisseur	roaster, cook
bâtir	to build	bâtisseur	builder
brunir	burnish	brunisseur	burnisher
fourbir	furbish	fourbisseur	sword-cutter
régir	3. manage	régisseur	trustee
couvrir	cover	couvreur	tiler, &c.
courir	run, ramble	coureur	scout, rambler
recevoir	receive	receveur	receiver
faire	make, do	feseur	maker, doer
battre	thresh	batteur	thresher
vaincre	vanquish	vainqueur	victor
rire	laugh	rieur	wag, joker
bienfait	benefit		
as if			
bienfaiteur		bienfaiteur	benefactor
oïseleur		oïseleur	fowler
ingénieur		ingénieur	engineer
but			
chanter	to chant	chantre	chanter
peindre	paint	peintre	painter

Verbal agents in *eur*, especially in *teur*, not formed as we have seen, are generally primitive in French, like their actions in *ion*; to which however as well as to their cognate verbs they bear the following analogy:

créer	to create	Créateur	Creator
imiter	imitate	imitateur	imitator
conspirer	conspire	conspirateur	conspirator
corriger	correct	correcteur	corrector
construire	construct build	constructeur	constructor builder
conduire	conduct	conducteur	conductor
introduire	introduce	introduceur	introducer

posséder	to possess	possesseur	possessor
intercéder	intercede	intercesseur	intercessor
séduire	seduce	séducteur	seducer
détruire	destroy	destructeur	destroyer
redimer	redeem	redempteur	redeemer
compiler	compile	compilateur	compiler
admirer	admire	admirateur	admirer
déclamer	declaim	déclamateur	declaimer
distiller	distil	distillateur	distiller
usurper	usurp	usurpateur	usurper
observer	observe	observateur	observer
fonder	found	fondateur	founder
accuser	accuse	accusateur	accuser
dissimuler	dissimble	dissimulateur	dissimulateur
apprécier	appraise	appréciateur	appraiser
approuver	approve	approbateur	approver
armer	arm	armateur	privateer
dessiner	design	dessinateur	designer
sacrifier	sacrifice	sacrisicateur	Jewish or Gentile priest
mouvoir	move	moteur	mover
lire	read	lecteur	reader
secte	sect		
zele	zeal		
as if			
sectier		sectateur	follower, sectary
zeler		zélateur	zealot
prédiquer		prédicateur	preacher
novateur, &c.		novateur	innovator
which have no action in ion.			
aire ends some, both nominal and verbal, agents;			
reliquat	residue	3. reliqua-	residuary
		taire	
			consigner

configner	<i>to consign</i>	3. configna-configne
fausser	<i>falsify</i>	3. faussaie falsifier

Instrumental and inanimate agents choose *oir* : as

plier	<i>to fold</i>	plioir	<i>folding-stick</i>
4. bouter	<i>put</i>	boutoir	<i>folder</i>
mirer	<i>look</i>	miroir	<i>farrier's boot</i>
moucher	<i>blow</i>	mouchoir	<i>truss, board</i>
mouche	<i>fly</i>	polissoir	<i>snout</i>
polir	<i>to polish</i>	brunissoir	<i>looking-glass</i>
brunir	<i>burnish</i>	battoir	<i>handkerchief</i>
battre	<i>beat</i>	parloir	<i>patch-box</i>
<i>so from</i>		dortoir	<i>polishing-iron</i>
parler	<i>to speak</i>		<i>polisher</i>
and			<i>burnisher</i>
dormir	<i>sleep</i>		<i>beatle</i>
			<i>battledore</i>
			<i>parlor</i>
			<i>and</i>
			<i>dormitory of</i>
			<i>convent</i>

But containers conclude here too in the female manner : as

manger	<i>to eat</i>	mangeoire	<i>manger</i>
écumer	<i>skim</i>	écumoire	<i>skimming-dish</i>
bassiner	<i>warm</i>	bassinoire	<i>warming-pan</i>
avalier	<i>swallow</i>	2. avaloire	<i>1. throat</i>
décrotter	<i>clean shoes</i>	décrottoire	<i>shoe-brush</i>
	<i>&c.</i>		
larder	<i>lard</i>	lardoire	<i>larding-pin</i>
glisser	<i>slide</i>	glissoire	<i>slide</i>
			<i>bracket</i>

branler	to wag	branloire	see-saw
brandiller	swing	brandilloire	swing
écrire	write	écritoire	standish
couler	strain or	couloir	strainer
passer	pass	passoire	cullander
racloir	scrape	racloir	scraper
ratifier	rake	ratissoire	rake
gruger	grate	égrugeoir	grater
		égrugeoire	

of which and the like one must be considered an instrument, the other a container.

ist sometimes subjoins the dealer : as

flower	fleuriste	florist
medal	médailliste	medallist
copy	copiste	copier
news	nouvelliste	newsmonger
seminary	séminariste	seminarian
herb	herboriste	herbalist

and ain terminate with various power, both animate and inanimate, nominal and verbal agents : as

father	parrain	father mother god son daught.
mother	marraine	
son	filleur	
daughter	filleule	
castle	châtelain	castllan
vestry	sacristain	sacrist
to write	écrivain	writer
let, set	bailleul	bonesetter
linen	linceul	sheet
four	quatrain	stanza of four verses

ien speaks an agent of sect or society : as

théologie	divinity	théologien	divine
grammaire	grammar	grammairien	grammarian
histoire	history	historien	historian
académie	academy	académicien	academician
galere	galley	galérien	galley-slave
terre	land	terrien	landed man
garder	guard	gardien	guardian

The verbal and notes mechanics, dealers, &c. as

tistre	to weave	tisserand	weaver
marché	market	marchand	merchant
4. chaloir	to care	chaland	customer

an, ois, and eux are also familiar terminations:

pays	country	payfan	peasant
courtiser	to court	courtisan	courtier
bourg	borough	Bourgeois	burghers, 2. cit
paille	straw	pailleux	straw-seller
boule	bowl	1. bouleux	drudge

Agents are in all tongues representable by their qualifiers : as

saint		malheureux	wretch
grand	grandee	niais	stupid
riche	rich man	nigaud	simpleton
malade	patient	dépensier	spender
externe	out-patient	ménager	1. husband
	pensioner	ménagere	housewife
fat	coxcomb	originaire	native
vieille	old woman	&c.	
criard	harsh	Grec	Greek
	chatterer	Romain	Roman
gourmand	glutton	Portugais	Portuguese
goulu		Chinois,	Chinese
		&c.	Espagnol

espagnol	Spaniard	diffimulé	dissembler
apon	Laplander	banni	exile
reton	Briton	repentie	female penit-
amand	Fleming		tent
olonais	Pole	nouveau-ve-	new-come
coffais	Scot	nu	
rançais	Frenchman	commis	clerk
aulois	Gaul	reclus	recluse
nédois	Swede		
anois	Dane		
ravate	Croat		
nif	Jew		

In like manner inani-
mate agents: as

battant	folding-door
volant	shuttlecock
tirant	strap
courant	current
délayant	diluter
levant	east
couchant	west
variante	various read-

&c.

ing
derivative

dérivé	derivative
composé	compound
velouté	velvet-lace

blanc-mangé custard
and so the adjectives sub-
stantively

préalable	preliminary
lointain	deepening of a picture

intérieur	inside
extérieur	outside

sérieux	1. gravity
morale	morality
	morals

besides	
le bon	the good
beau	fair

&c.

Agents

So verbal agents may
work under participles or
participials: thus

allant	going
venant	coming
passant	passenger
negociant	trader
coparta-	copartner
geant	3. coparcener
siégeant	besieger
assailant	assailing
defendant	defendant
pretendant	pretender
conquerant	conqueror
avant	scholar
vivante	female atten-
&c.	dant
mariee	bridegroom
mariee	bride
allié	ally
envoyé	envoy
reposé	overseer
conjuré	conspirator
vapores	fop

Agents are in-fine but *élève* *pupil*
 seldom mutilations of from *garder* to-keep, &c.
 verbs: as *sur* to rear or educate, &c.
garde *keeper*

When agents may be of either Sex, they adapt
 their termination to their gender

Males form their females, by assuming *e* feminine:
 as

ami	<i>friend</i>	amie	<i>the-friend</i>
héritier	<i>heir</i>	héritière	<i>heirefs</i>
aïeul	<i>grandfather</i>	aïeule	<i>grandmother</i>
	<i>grandfire</i>		<i>grandame</i>
sultan		sultane	<i>sultanefs</i>
			<i>sultana</i>
marquis		marquise	<i>marchionefs</i>
envoyé	<i>envoy</i>	envoyée	} <i>his lady</i>
président	<i>president</i>	présidente	
tiffierand	<i>whatever</i>	tiffierandé	<i>his wife</i>
so			
épagneul	<i>spaniel</i>	épagneule	<i>the-spaniel</i>
&c.			

But if the male end with *e* feminine, it cannot as-
 sume another. Therefore
poete *poet, male or female, &c.*

The masculine endings *eau* for *el*, *en*, *on*, *et*, *ot*,
 double their final before the *e* feminine: thus,

pastoureau	<i>little shepherd</i>		
as if			
pastourel		pastourelle	<i>little shepherd- efs</i>
bourreau	<i>hangman</i>	bourrelle	<i>his wife</i>
comédien	<i>comedian</i>	comédienne	<i>female</i>
chien	<i>dog</i>	chienne	<i>bitch</i>

baron

baron	baronne	baroness
lion	lionne	lioness
cadet	cadette	younger or youngest son or brother
		younger or youngest daughter or sister
bigot	bigotte	} female
z. cagot	cagotte	
payfan	payfanne	country-man, lad
		country-woman, lass
paon	paonne	peacock
chat	chatte	she-cat

Final *f* runs into *v*, *c* into *q*, and *x* drops its *c* before the female termination: as

veuf	widower	veuve	widow
Grec	Greek	Gregue	} female
époux	spouse	époule	

T becomes *d*, in the feminine of *lourdaut*, *noiraut*, &c. and would be such more regularly in the masculine, like *courtaud*, *nigaud*, &c. *Butor* (the bird bittern or hornshaw, 1. *lobcoc*, *booby*) forms a female, as if from *butord*; and *favori* both its feminine and its English, as if *favorit*. *Cheval* (horse) drops an aspiration and alters a vowel in *cavale* (mare); while *loup* (wolf) changes in *louve* its final into the aspirate of its nearest cognate. *Daim* (deer) produces *daine* (doe) as naturally as 3. *quidam quidane*, &c.

A French formative in *eur* changes *r* into *f*:

trompeur	deceiver	trompeuse	} female
flatteur	flatterer	flatteuse	
vendeur	seller	vendeuse	
débiteur	vender	débiteuse	
demandeur	dun	demandeuse	} Some
&c.			

Some few in solemn stile dropping *u* take *esse*:

3. deman- deur	<i>plaintif</i>	demande- resse	} female
3. défendeur	<i>defendant</i>	défenderesse	
3. bailleur	<i>leasor</i>	bailleresse	
<i>as if from</i>			
recomman- deur		recomman- dareffe	<i>recommender</i> female intell-
			<i>gencer</i>
atourneur		4. atourna- resse	<i>tire-woman</i>
chasseur	<i>hunter</i>	chasseuse	<i>huntress</i>
		chasseresse	poetical
pêcheur	<i>sinner</i>	pêcheresse	} female
vengeur	<i>avenger</i>	vengeresse	
devin	<i>diviner</i>		
2. devineur	<i>gueffer</i>	devinereffe	
enchanteur	<i>enchanter</i>	enchante- resse	<i>enchantress</i>

Primitive agents in *teur* form their females in *trix*:

thus,			
observateur	<i>observer</i>	observatrice	} female
débiteur	<i>debtor</i>	débitrice	
acteur	<i>actor</i>	actrice	<i>actress</i>
destructeur	<i>destroyer</i>	destructrice	female
Éc.			
empereur	<i>emperor</i>		
<i>as if</i>			
impéreur		impératrice	<i>empress</i>
procurateur	<i>procurator</i>	procuratrice	<i>procuratress</i> or <i>pr.'s lady</i>
procurateur	<i>proxy, agent</i>	procuratrice	female agent
	<i>attorney</i>	procuratrice	his spouse
ambassada- deur Éc.	<i>ambassador</i>	ambassadrice	<i>ambassador</i>

But *gouverneur*, governor, and *serviteur* i. servant,
 épouse the female verbals *gouvernante*, governess,
 and *servante*, maid-servant.

Many females add *esse* to the males: as

prince		princesse	princess
duc	duke	duchesse	duchess
comte	count	comtesse	countess
	earl		
vicomte	vicount	vicomtesse	vicountess
prophete	prophet	prophétesse	prophetess
pêtre	priest	prêtresse	priestess
diacre	deacon	diacresse	deaconess
abbé	abbat	abbesse	abbess
hôte	host	hôtesse	hostess
	landlord		landlady
diabole	devil	diabolesse	she-devil
2. piffre	fat-guts	2. piffresse	} female
larron	thief	larronesse	
tigre	tiger	tigresse	tigress
âne &c.	ass	ânesse	she-ass

Some form their feminine as a diminutive:

sacristain	vestry-keeper	sacristine	female
poulain	foal	pouliche	filly
chevreuil	roe-buck		
chevret		chevrette	roe
grayhound			
lévrette		lévrette	grayb.-bitch

Others their masculine with like termination: as

compagne	female com-	compagnon	male
	panion		
		m	mule

mule	she-mule	mulet	mule
cane	duck	1. mulot	field-mouse
vieille	old woman	canard	drake
		vieillard	old man

Many agents and animals are equally primitive in both sexes; and so not formed from each other: as

Roi	King	Reine	Queen
mari	husband	femme	wife
pere	father	mere	mother
frere	brother	seur 4. sœur	sister
fils	son	filles	daughters
oncle	uncle	tante	aunt
neveu	nephew	niece	
taureau	bull	}	vache cow
beuf	ox		
bouvillon	bullock		taure, génisse heifer
cerf	stag		biche hind
belier	ram	}	brebis ew
mouton	weather		
bouc	he-goat		chevre goat
coq	cock		poule hen
pigeon			colombe dove
mouchet	tassel		épervier sparrowhawk

And many that seemed linked as male and female, have either in time varied the connection, or never had any other than a collateral: thus,

courtisan	courtier	courtisane	curtisan
3, 4. damois-squire, lad		3. damoiselle	damsel, lass
fel			
damoiseau	1. spark	demoiselle	miss, young lady, gentlewoman
	young gentleman		
			1. Barbary fowl
			pavior's rammer
			maque-

maquereau	mackerel	maquerelle	
	1. procurer		procurefs
chartreux	carthusian	chartreuse	c. convent
			charterhouse
bandoulier	bandit	bandouliere	bandolier
pouffier	coal-dust	poussiere	dust
grain	grain, 1. berry	graine	seed
4. til	teil	tille	its bark
tilleul	linden } tree		
gril	gridiron	grille	grate
but	aim, mark	butte	but, bank
tourment	torment	tourmente	storm
&c.			

To these we may join *martyr* (martyr), with *martyre* (martyrdom), though both masculine; and others already classed with the diminutives.

Adjectives or qualifiers of nouns substantive, beside the modes of diminution which they admit in common with substantives, speak tendency or small degree by *âtre*, augmentation and fulness by *u*, collection and possession by *eux*, sometimes *if*, aptness and possibility by *able*, *ible*; quality or kind by *ier* or *er*; property and nation by *al*, *ol*, *an*, *and*, *ain*, *ien*, *in*, *ais*, *ois*; and ordinal number by *ieme*; thus,

joli	pretty	joliet	prettyish
long		longuet	longish
fin	cunning	finet	sly
dur	tough	duret	toughish
clair	clear	vin clair	claret wine
		1. eauclair	cherry-brandy
pâle	pale	vin paillet	pale wine
gras	fat	grasset	fattish
		grassouillet	plump

doux	<i>meek</i>	doucet	<i>demure</i>
aigre	<i>soft</i>	douillet	<i>soft, tender</i>
	<i>sour</i>	aigret	<i>sourish</i>
grand	<i>big</i>	aigrelet	<i>somewhat sour</i>
fol	<i>mad</i>	grandelet	<i>pretty big</i>
fou	<i>foolish</i>	follet	<i>wanton</i>
bleu	<i>blue</i>	folâtre	<i>gamesome</i>
verd	<i>green</i>	bluâtre	<i>bluish</i>
	<i>1. tart</i>	verdâtre	<i>greenish</i>
rouge	<i>red</i>	verdelet	<i>tartish</i>
roux	<i>red, brown</i>	rougeaud	<i>reddish</i>
gris	<i>gray</i>	roussâtre	<i>reddish, ruddy</i>
		grisâtre	<i>grayish</i>
bel	<i>fine</i>	grison	<i>grizzled</i>
beau	<i>beautiful</i>	grieche	<i>speckled</i>
vieil	<i>old</i>	bellâtre	<i>finical</i>
mol	<i>soft</i>	bellot	<i>pretty</i>
mou		vieillot	<i>oldish</i>
		mollet	<i>agreeably</i>
bon	<i>good</i>	mollasse	<i>disagreeably</i>
salé	<i>salted, salt</i>		<i>soft, flabby</i>
opinion		bonasse	<i>goodish, simple</i>
so		faumâtre	<i>brackish</i>
champ	<i>field</i>	opiniâtre	<i>opinionated</i>
géant	<i>giant</i>		
pédant	<i>pedant</i>	champêtre	<i>rural</i>
roman	<i>romance</i>	gigantesque	<i>gigantic</i>
poupée	<i>baby, 1. doll</i>	pédantesque	<i>pedantic</i>
enfant	<i>child</i>	romanesque	<i>romantic</i>
argent	<i>silver</i>	poupin	<i>jemmy, nice</i>
		enfantin	<i>childish</i>
		argentin	<i>1. silver</i>
			<i>in sound or</i>
			<i>color</i>
incarnat	<i>carnation-</i>	incarnadin	<i>bright c.</i>
	<i>color</i>		

ire	sauvage	wild	fauvagin	of wild taste
tender				rammish
ish	oreille	ear	orillard	long-eared
what four	crier	to clamor	criard	clamorous
y big		chatter		chattering
ton	air	fly	fuyard	fugitive
some	&c.			
b	os	bone	offu	big-boned
ish	osse	bunch	bossu	bunch-backed
ish	ippe	pouting lip	lippu	thick-lipped
ish	cheveu	hair	chevelu	long-haired
ish, ruddy	chair	flesh	charnu	fleshy
ish	queule	mouth of	1. goulu	greedy
zed		beasts		
led	feuille	leaf	feuillu.	leafy
al	grain		grenu	full-grained
y	pointe	sharp point	pointu	sharp-pointed
b	&c.			
eably	os	bone	osseux	bony
greeably	ierre	stone	pierreux	stony
, flabby	ois	wood	boisieux	woody
sh, simple	oin	care	soigneux	careful
ish	orgueil	pride	orgueilleux	proud
onated	avantage	advantage	avantageux	advantageous
				1. assuming
	ombrage	shade	1. ombra-	skittish
utic		umbrage	geux	startled
utic	heur	luck, 4. hap	heureux	lucky, happy
utic		fortune		fortunate
y, nice	heur	fear	peureux	fearful
ish	valeur	valor	valeuroux	valorous
l-ver	chaleur	heat, warmth	chaleureux	hot, warm
ound or	douleur	pain	douloureux	painful
or				dolorous
t c.	rigueur	rigor	rigoureux	rigorous
fau-	rigueur	vigor	vigoureux	vigorous

langueur	<i>languor</i>	langoureux	<i>languid</i>
liqueur	<i>liquor</i>	v. liqueureux	<i>liquorish wine</i>
vapeur	<i>vapor</i>	vaporeux	<i>vaporous</i>
douceur	<i>sweetness</i> <i>blandishment</i>	doucereux	<i>luscious</i> <i>fulsom</i> <i>1. whining</i>
miséricorde	<i>mercy</i>	miséricor- dieux	<i>merciful</i>
silence		silencieux	<i>silent, of few words</i>
faſte	<i>ostentation</i>	faſtueux	<i>ostentations</i>
majeſté	<i>majeſty</i>	majeſtueux	<i>majeſtic</i>
Éc.			
maſſe	<i>maſs</i>	maſſif	<i>maſſy</i>
hâte	<i>haſte</i>	hâtif	<i>haſty</i>
crainte	<i>fear</i>	craintif	<i>fearful</i>
ſo			
malade	<i>sick</i>	maladif	<i>sickly</i>
Éc.		(2. malingre	<i>puling</i>)
louer	<i>to commend</i>	louable	<i>commendable</i>
fouhaiter	<i>deſire</i>	fouhaitable	<i>deſirable</i>
traiter	<i>treat</i>	traitable	<i>tractable</i>
voler	<i>rob</i>	volable	<i>to be robbed</i>
ſembler	<i>ſeem, look</i>	ſemblable	<i>like, ſuch</i>
ſervir	<i>ſerve</i>	ſerviable	<i>ſerviceable</i>
ſecourir	<i>help</i>	ſeconrable	<i>helpful</i>
convenir	<i>ſuit</i>	convenable	<i>ſuitable</i>
valoir	<i>avail</i>	valable	<i>valid</i>
faire	<i>do</i>	faifable	<i>feasable</i>
lire	<i>read</i>	liſible	<i>legible</i>
nuire	<i>hurt</i>	nuifible	<i>hurtful</i>
as if			
préalable		préalable	<i>previous</i>
pitoyer		pitoyable	<i>piteous</i>
ſolver		ſolvable	<i>ſolvent</i>

devoir		redevable	endebted
from			beholden
ille	tax	taillable	taxable
aix	peace	paifible	peaceable
			peaceful
aine	toil	pénible	toilfom
&c.			
ros	big	groffier	grofs
trange	frange	étranger	forain
menfonge	ly, 1. fiction	menfonger	fictitious
ménage	thrift	ménager	thrift
affage		passager	transient
ournal		journalier	daily
			1. fleeting
rintemps	spring	printanier	vernal
ie	life	viager	for life
ancune	rancor	rancunier	rancorous
arnage		carnaffier	carnivorous
dépense	expence	dépensier	expensive
traverse	cross	traversier	crossing &c.
igneur gruyer		justice in eyre	
oucher étalier		stall-butcher	
arquebuse buttiere		prize-gun	
orte cochiere		gate-way	
&c.			
to which may be added some such as the following;			
beside the national and numeral terminations:			
aise	ease	aise	easy
ruse	craft	ruse	crafty
origine	origin	originaire	original
			native
voler	to fly	volage	fickle
gourmer	1. snap up	gourmand	greedy
			ravenous
fire	fry	friand	dainty
monde	world	mondain	worldly
			proche

proche	<i>near</i>	prochain	<i>next</i>
loin	<i>far</i>	lointain	<i>distant</i>
nid	<i>nest</i>	niais	1. <i>silly</i>
sourd	<i>deaf</i>	sournois	<i>sullen</i>
roi	<i>king</i>	royal	
ban		3. banal	1. <i>common</i>
théâtre	<i>theater</i>	théatral	<i>theatrical</i>
diametre	<i>diameter</i>	diamétral	<i>diametrical</i>
nation		national	
Éc.			
Provence		Provençal	<i>of Provence</i>
Espagne	<i>Spain</i>	Espagnol	<i>Spanish</i>
Europe		Européen	} <i>European</i>
		Européen	
Perse	<i>Persia</i>	Perse	ancient } <i>ancient</i>
		Persan	modern } <i>modern</i>
Parme	<i>Parma</i>	Parmésan	<i>Parmesan</i>
Toulouse		Touloufan	
Catalogne	<i>Catalonia</i>	Catalan	<i>Catalan or Catalonian</i>
Gascogne	<i>Gascony</i>	Gascon	<i>Gascon</i>
Esclavonie	<i>Sclavonia</i>	Esclavon	<i>Sclavonic</i>
Laponie	<i>Lapland</i>	Lapon	<i>of Lapland</i>
Bourgogne	<i>Burgundy</i>	Bourgui- gnon.	<i>Burgundian</i>
Bretagne	<i>Britain</i>	Britannique	<i>Britannic</i>
	<i>Bretany</i>	Breton	<i>British</i>
Allemagne	<i>Germany</i>	Allemand	<i>German</i>
Normandie	<i>Normandy</i>	Normand	<i>Norman</i>
Flandre	<i>Flanders</i>	Flamand	<i>Flemish</i>
Afrique	<i>Afric</i>	Africain	<i>African</i>
Amérique	<i>America</i>	Américain	<i>American</i>
Rome		Romain	<i>Roman</i>
Thebes		Thébain	<i>Theban</i>
Athenes	<i>Athens</i>	Athénien	<i>Athenian</i>

Tyr	<i>Tyre</i>	Tyrien	<i>Tyrian</i>
Troie	<i>Troy</i>	Troyen	<i>Trojan</i>
Biscaye	<i>Biscay</i>	Biscayen	<i>Biscayan</i>
pays	<i>country</i>	payen	<i>heathen</i> <i>pagan</i>
Phénicie	<i>Phenicia</i>	Phénicien	<i>Phenician</i>
Italie	<i>Italy</i>	Italien	<i>Italian</i>
Sicile	<i>Sicily</i>	Sicilien	<i>Sicilian</i>
Prusse	<i>Prussia</i>	Prussien	<i>Prussian</i>
Aûtriche	<i>Austria</i>	Aûtrichien	<i>Austrian</i>
Venise	<i>Venice</i>	Vénitien	<i>Venetian</i>
Ithaque	<i>Ithaca</i>	Ithacien	<i>Ithacian</i>
Thessaloni- que	<i>Thessalonica</i>	Thessaloni- cien	<i>Thessalonian</i>
Palestine	<i>P. or Philistia</i>	Palestin	<i>Philistine</i>
Plaifance	<i>Placentia</i>	Plaisantin	<i>Placentian</i>
Metz		Messin	<i>of M. Messine</i> <i>&c.</i>
Limoges		Limosin	
Poitou		Poitevin	
Portugal		Portugais	<i>Portuguese</i>
Viviers		Vivarois	<i>Vivarese</i>
France		Français	<i>French</i>
Angleterre	<i>England</i>	Anglais	<i>English</i>
E'cosse	<i>Scotland</i>	E'coslais	<i>Scottish, Scotch</i>
Irlande	<i>Ireland</i>	Irlandais	<i>Irish</i>
Hollande	<i>Holland</i>	Hollandais	<i>Dutch</i>
Pologne	<i>Poland</i>	Polonais	<i>Polish</i>

or as vulgarly *François, &c.*

But the *oi* remains with its sound in

Gaule	<i>Gaul</i>	Gaulois	<i>Gaulish</i>
Champagne		Champanois	<i>Champagne</i>
Blois		Blaisois	<i>Blasian</i>
Nevers		Nivernois	<i>Nivernese</i> <i>Nivernian</i>

Bazas		Bazadois	<i>Bazadeſe</i>
Bourdeaux		Bourdelois	<i>Bourdeſeſe</i>
Bordeaux		Bordelois	<i>Bordelian</i>
Beaujeu		Beaujolois	<i>Beaujoleſe</i>
			<i>Bojolian</i>
Mantes		Mantois	<i>Manteſe</i>
Arras		Artois	<i>Arteſe</i>
Rouen		Roumois	<i>Roumeſe</i>
Angoulême		Angoumois	<i>Angoumeſe</i>
Albi		Albigeois	<i>Albigeſe</i>
			<i>Albigenſian</i>
Gap		Gapençois	<i>Gapencian</i>
Valence		Valentinois	<i>Valentineſe</i>
			<i>Valentian</i>
Crete		Crétois	<i>Cretan</i>
Genes	<i>Genoa</i>	Génois	<i>Genoeſe</i>
Suede	<i>Sweden</i>	Suédois	<i>Swediſh</i>
Danemarck	<i>Denmark</i>	Danois	<i>Daniſh</i>
Hongrie	<i>Hungary</i>	Hongrois	<i>Hungarian</i>
Baviere	<i>Bavaria</i>	Bavarois	<i>Bavarian</i>
Éc.			
Picardie	<i>Picardy</i>	Picard	
Savoie	<i>Savoy</i>	Savoyard	
Auvergne		Auvergnat	
Candie		Candiot	
Scythie	<i>Scythia</i>	Scythe	<i>Scythian</i>
Dalmatie	<i>Dalmatia</i>	Dalmate	<i>Dalmatian</i>
Croatie	<i>Croatia</i>	Cravate	<i>Croatian</i>
Sparte	<i>Sparta</i>	Spartiate	<i>Spartan</i>
Judée	<i>Judea</i>	Juiſ	<i>Jewiſh</i>
Grece	<i>Greece</i>	Grec	<i>Greek</i>
			<i>Grecian</i>
Corſe	<i>Corſica</i>	} and {	<i>Corſican</i>
Souabe	<i>Suabia</i>		<i>Suabian</i>

Paris qualifies the coin of *Paris*, as *Tournois* that of *Tours*: so *Cambrésis* and *Beauvoisis* the territories of *Cambray* and *Beauvais*.

Numeral Adjectives of order are formed by adding *ème* to those of collection: as

un	one	unième	first
deux	two	deuxième	second
trois	three	troisième	third
quatre	four	quatrième	fourth
cinq	five	cinquième	fifth
neuf	nine	neuvième	ninth
vint-&-un	twenty-one	vint-&-unième	twenty-first &c.
vint-deux	twenty-two	vint-deuxième	
&c.			
rente-&-un	thirty-one	rente-&-unième	
rente-deux	thirty-two	rente-deuxième	
&c.			
quarante-un	forty-one	quarante-unième	
&c.			
soixante-&-un	sixty-one	soixante-&-unième	
&c.			
quatre-vint-	eighty-one	quatre-vint-	
-un		-unième	
&c.			
cent-un	a hundred and	cent-unième	
&c.	one		
mille-&-un	a thousand and	mille-&-unième	
&c.	one		

Out of composition *premier* is *first*, and *second* is oftener used than *deuxième*.

Numberless are in-fine the verbal adjectives, formed of either participle: as

important		pesant	heavy
charmant	charming	méprisant	contemptuous
		n 2	fan-

(c)

sanglant	<i>bloody</i>	composé	<i>compound</i>
2. fringant	<i>brancing</i>	figuré	<i>figurative</i>
naissant	<i>springing</i>	dérivé	<i>derivative</i>
	1. <i>infant</i>	usé	<i>threadbare</i>
		bouilli	<i>boiled</i>
éloigné	<i>distant</i>	rôti	<i>roasted</i>
reculé	<i>remote</i>	poli	<i>polite</i>
caché	<i>hidden</i>	requis	<i>requisite</i>
diffimulé	<i>dissembling</i>	exquis	<i>exquisite</i>
supposé	<i>supposititious</i>	fournis	<i>submissive</i>
	<i>spurious</i>		

Some remain from old participles, or are onely participial in appearance: as

2. semillant	<i>restless</i>	versé	<i>versed</i>
florissant	<i>flourishing</i>	abrité	<i>sheltered</i>
savant	<i>knowing</i>	affamé	<i>hungry</i>
puissant	<i>potent</i>	affidé	<i>trusty</i>
vaillant	<i>valiant</i>	écervelé	<i>hare-brained</i>
		échevelé	<i>disheveled</i>
âgé	<i>aged</i>	boursofflé	<i>bloated</i>
sensé	<i>sensible</i>	échauboulé	<i>pimpley</i>
veiné	<i>veined</i>	éperdu	<i>distracted</i>
tigré	<i>tigred, speckled</i>	imbu	<i>imbued</i>
basané	<i>tawny</i>		<i>tintured</i>
	<i>swarthy</i>	Éc. page 196 and else.	
acéré	<i>tempered</i>	where	

Not many seem verbal mutilations: as

fixer	<i>to fix</i>	fixe	<i>fixed</i>
quitter	<i>quit</i>	quitte	<i>quit</i>
troubler	<i>trouble</i>	trouble	<i>troubled</i>
comblér	<i>heap</i>	comble	<i>heaped</i>
			as well as
			substantively
			top, crown.
			raiser

to shaven	ras	shaven
dispose	dispos	nimble

As qualifiers often personate agents, so agents sometimes combine as qualifiers; especially verbals in *cur*:

examples,

rompeur	}	deceiver	deceitful
rompeuse			
vengeur	}	avenger	vengeful
engereffe			
destructeur	}	destroyer	destructive or de-
destructrice			stroying

besides

une compagnie colonelle	the colonel's company
la galere patronne	the master-galley
la gent aiglonne	the eagle-kind
sa majesté lionne	his lionish majesty
une mine cavaliere	a cavalier-look
une langue mere	a mother tongue
le prophete roi	the royal prophet
&c.	

Nominal verbs are formed by adding to nouns such termination as verbal nouns cut off from verbs: thus,

clou	nail	clouer	to nail
roue	wheel	rouer	break on it
rame	oar	ramer	row
rape	grater	raper	grate
drap	cloth	draper	cover a
			coach &c.
			with
			mourning
			to cloth a
			figure
			to mill stock-
			ings
			orient

orient	<i>East</i>	orienter	<i>to set, situate</i>
enfant	<i>child</i>	enfanter	<i>bring forth</i>
chien	<i>dog</i>	chiennner	<i>litter</i>
ânon	<i>asses colt</i>	1. ânonner	<i>hem and barw</i>
perfection		perfectionner	<i>perfect</i>
nom	<i>name</i>	nommer	<i>name</i>
fusil	<i>gun</i>	fusiller	<i>shoot to death</i>
verrouil	<i>bolt</i>	verrouiller	<i>bolt</i>
fer	<i>iron &c.</i>	ferrer	<i>bind &c. with it</i>
damas	<i>damask</i>	damasser	<i>d. linen</i>
tapis	<i>carpet</i>	damasquiner	<i>steel</i>
tabis	<i>tabby</i>	tapisser	<i>hang</i>
écorce	<i>bark</i>	tabiser	<i>water</i>
	<i>rind &c.</i>	écorcer	<i>bark</i>
		écorcher	<i>flay, flea</i>
soin	<i>care</i>		<i>1. fleece</i>
bain	<i>bath</i>	2. soigner	<i>tend</i>
sang	<i>blood</i>	baigner	<i>bathe</i>
préjudice	<i>prejudice</i>	saigner	<i>b., bleed</i>
injurer	<i>abuse</i>	préjudicier	<i>prejudice</i>
orthographe	<i>orthography</i>	injurier	<i>abuse</i>
		orthographe	<i>orthogra-</i>
		phier	<i>phise, spell</i>
accent		accentuer	<i>accent</i>
point		ponctuer	<i>point</i>
arbre	<i>tree</i>	arborer	<i>set up</i>
cor	<i>horn</i>	corner	<i>sound</i>
			<i>wind, blown</i>
clou	<i>stud</i>	clouter	<i>stud</i>
filou	<i>cheat</i>	filouter	<i>cheat</i>
congé	<i>leave</i>	congédier	<i>dismiss</i>
histoire	<i>history</i>	historier	<i>ornament</i>
			<i>main</i>

main	<i>band</i>	manier	<i>to handle</i>
poulain	<i>foal</i>	pouliner	<i>foal</i>
étain	<i>tin</i>	étamer	<i>tin</i>
étincelle	<i>spark</i>	étinceler	<i>sparkle</i>
puits	<i>well</i>	puiser	<i>draw</i>
toux	<i>cough</i>	touffer	<i>cough</i>
courroux	<i>wrath</i>	courroucer	<i>provoke</i>
croix	<i>cross</i>	croiser	<i>cross</i>
faux	<i>sithe</i>	faucher	<i>mow</i>
cadenas	<i>padloc</i>	cadenacer	<i>padloc</i>
roc	<i>rook at chess</i>	roquer	<i>castle at chess</i>
parc	<i>fold</i>	parquer	<i>fold, pen</i>
bras	<i>arm</i>	braquer	<i>1. lay and ly turn, point a coach a cannon &c.</i>
nid	<i>nest</i>	nicher	<i>nestle</i>
plafond	<i>cieling</i>	plafonner	<i>ciel</i>
entier	<i>entire</i>	3. entériner	<i>pass, grant</i>
sel	<i>salt</i>	faler	<i>salt</i>
soin	<i>hay</i>	faner	<i>make hay, wither</i>
poil	<i>bair</i>	peler	<i>peel &c.</i>
poids	<i>weight</i>	peser	<i>weigh</i>
&c.			<i>ly heavy</i>
égal	<i>equal</i>	égaler	<i>equal</i>
délicat	<i>delicate</i>	délicater	<i>cocker</i>
brusque	<i>blunt</i>	brusquer	<i>buff</i>
lâche	<i>loose</i>	lâcher	<i>loosen, drop, let go</i>
idolâtre	<i>idolatrous</i>	idolâtrer	<i>idolise</i>
	<i>idolater</i>		
opiniâtre	<i>positive</i>	opiniâtrer	<i>maintain</i>
	<i>stubborn</i>		<i>make f. folâtre</i>

(civ)

folâtre	<i>wanton</i>	folâtrer	<i>to wanton</i>
plaisant	<i>jocular</i>	plaisanter	<i>joke</i>
violent		violenter	<i>compel</i>
plain		planer	<i>hover</i>
long		longer	<i>go along</i>
			<i>river &c.</i>
haut	<i>high</i>	hausser	<i>raise</i>
bas	<i>low</i>	baïsser	<i>lower</i>
droit	<i>straight</i>	dresser	<i>make s. erect &c.</i>
tiers	<i>third</i>	tiercer	<i>tertiary</i>
gracieux	<i>gracious</i>	2. gracieuser	<i>caress</i>

The termination *iser* communicates a quality: as

aigu	<i>sharp</i>	aiguïser	<i>to whet</i>
civil		civiliser	<i>civilise</i>
humain	<i>human</i>	humaniser	<i>humanise</i>
	<i>humane</i>		
familier	<i>familiar</i>	familiariser	<i>familiarise</i>
immortel	<i>immortal</i>	immortaliser	<i>immortalise</i>
éternel	<i>eternal</i>	éterniser	<i>eternise</i>
français	<i>french</i>	franciser	<i>frenchify</i>
cote-part	<i>quota</i>	cotiser	<i>rate, assess</i>
so			
prophete	<i>prophet</i>	prophétiser	<i>prophesy</i>

ayer, eyer, eyer, turn either a quality or thing into action: as

begue	<i>stammering</i>	bégayer	<i>to stammer</i>
gras	<i>fat, thick</i>	grasseyer	<i>lisp</i>
planche	<i>board</i>	plancheyer	<i>board</i>
net	<i>clean</i>	nettoyer	<i>clean</i>
			<i>cleanse</i>
gros	<i>gross</i>	3. grossoyer	<i>engross</i>
rude	<i>rough</i>	rudoyer	<i>use roughly</i>
folde	<i>pay</i>	foudoyer	<i>pay</i>
onde	<i>wave</i>	ondoyer	<i>wave</i>
			<i>foudre</i>

foudre	thunder	foudroyer	to th.-strike
	lightning		fulminate
côte	coast	côtoyer	coast-along
fossé	ditch	fossoyer	ditch-about

oyer is sometimes a frequentative, sometimes a poetical ending: as

tourner	to turn	tournoyer	to turn and wind
plier	fold	ployer	—frequently
flamber	flame	flamboyer	f., gleam

ailler speaks frequency with contempt:

crier	to cry	criailler	to bawl
tirer	pull	tirailler	p. and hale
2. harper	gripe	harpailleur	grapple

iller with diminution: as

fourmi	ant	fourmiller	to swarm
fretin	fry	fretiller	frisk
gambe	leg	gambiller	kick about
toupie	gig	toupiller	whirl
bourse	purse	2. bourfiller	club
sauter	to leap	fautiller	skip
grêler	hail	gréfiller	drizzle
brandir	brandish	brandiller	sawing, toss
fouir	dig	fouiller	search
pendre	hang	pendiller	dangle
tordre	twist	tortiller	t. 1. dodge

eter and oter are also frequentative and diminutive:

craquer	to crack	craqueter	to crackle
marquer	mark	marqueter	} to spot or speckle
tacher	spot	tacheter	
mouche	fly 1. patch	moucheter	
bec	beak	becqueter	to peck
		o	piquer

piquer	to prick	picoter	to 1. p., peck
cligner	wink	clignoter	twinkle
trembler	tremble	trembloter	shiver
cracher	spit	crachoter	spatter
manger	eat	mangeoter	piddle
boire	drink	buvoter	tipple
vivre	live	2. vivoter	live from hand to mouth
			1, 2. to rub on

asser, iſſer, onner, collect and diminish : as

rêver	to dream	2. rêvaſſer	—often
plier	fold	plifier	to plait
haire	hair-cloth	hérifier	bristle
rateau	rake	ratifier	scrape
tâter	to feel	tâtonner	gropé
braquer	level	braconner	poach

ander and cher lessen also the action : thus,

réprimer	to repress	réprimander	to reprimand
gourmer	curb 1. box	gourmander	snub, check
pendre	hang	pencher	lean
épandre	diffuse	épancher	shed, pour
tordre	wring	torcher	wipe

to which we may join

varier	to vary	2. barioler	to variegate
huer	hoot	hucher	hollow
voler	fly	voltiger	flutter
rire	laugh	ricaner	grin, sneer
barbe	beard	barboter	muddle
chair	flesh	charcuter	mangle
pignon	pine-seed	2. pignocher	piddle
&c.	pinacle, pinion of a watch		
	&c.		

(cvii)

and perhaps

remordre	to bite again	1. remorquer	to tow or haul
retordre	twine	1. rétorquer	retort

Verbs of tendency or progress, whether to convey or acquire a quality, add *ir* to the adjectives whence they spring: as

sale	foul	salir	to foul
etroit	strait	étrécir	straiten
obscur	dark	obscurcir	darken
noir	black	noircir	blacken
brun	brown	brunir	burnish
franc	free	franchir	overleap
gauche	left	1. gauchir	shift
pâle	pale	pâler	grow pale
froid	cold	froidir	cold
grand	tall	grandir	tall
mûr	ripe	mûrir	ripen
mol	soft	mollir	soften

ir sometimes turns a thing into action: as

lotir	to lot, share
-------	---------------

From the other parts of speech verbs will also arise:

bien	well	benir	to bless
au-delà	beyond	outrer	over-do
avant	} before	avancer	advance
devant		devancer	precede
environ	about	environner	surround
comme	like	2. commercer	liken
sol-fa	sol-fa	solfier	sol-fa, hum
toi	thou, thee	tutoyer	thou and thee

Adverbs of quality or manner, among which those of numerical order may be included, qualify verbs, as adjectives do substantives; and are generated by the subjunction of *ment* to those nouns of quality, according to the following rule:

If the adjective end with a vowel, the adverb adds *ment* to the masculine; if [the adjective close] with a consonant, [the adverb adds *ment*] to the feminine; if in-fine the adjective conclude with *nt*, the adverb, rejecting *t*, changes one nasal liquid into the other, or *n* into *m* before *ment*.

The manner or quality of an action is asked by *Comment?* (How?) an interrogative descended from the conjunction *comme*.

The answer springs naturally thus:

poli	<i>polite</i>	poliment	<i>politely</i>
fort	<i>strong</i>	fortement	<i>strongly</i>
prudent		prudement	<i>prudently</i>
<i>so</i>			
premier	<i>first</i>	premiere-	<i>first</i>
		ment	
second	} <i>second</i>	secondement	} <i>secondly</i>
deuxieme		deuxieme-	
		ment	
troisieme	<i>third</i>	troisieme-	<i>thirdly</i>
<i>&c.</i>		ment	
<i>and as if from</i>			
incessant		incessam-	<i>incessantly</i>
		ment	<i>also instantly</i>
scient		sciemment	<i>wittingly</i>
notant		3. notam-	<i>notedly</i>
		ment	
nuitant		3. nuitam-	<i>by night</i>
		ment	
proditoire		3. proditoire-	<i>treacherously</i>
		ment	

The following acute the *e* before *ment*, to avoid perhaps the appearance of verbal abstracts. *Aveugle* blind, *opiniâtre* positive, *conforme* conformable or conform, *importun* importunate, form, as from the participles *aveuglé*, *opiniâtré*, *conformé*, *importuné*, *aveuglement* blindly, &c. So *énorme* enormous, *commode* commodious, *obscur* obscure, *commun* common, *profond* profound, *précis* precise, *profus* profuse, *diffus* diffuse, *confus* confused, *expres* express; *énormément* enormously, *commodément*, *obscurément*, &c. *Impuni*, unpunished, changes *i* into *é* in *impunément*, with impunity: 2. *gentil* throws the *l* away in 2. *gentiment*. *Lent* slow, and *présent* present, add *ment* to their feminine in *lentement* slowly, *présentement* now.

The substantive *diable*, devil, engenders as an adjective *diablement*, devilishly, &c.

To *volonté* will, belongs *volontiers* willingly; but this adverb perhaps, as well as *bien* well, and *mal* ill or badly, which are the adverbs of *bon* good, and *mauvais* ill or bad, may be deemed primitive in French: though *bon* 2. honest, right, forms also regularly *bonnement* 2. honestly, rightly or justly. The comparatives *meilleur* better, *pire* worse, and *moindre* less, shrink into the analogous adverbs *mieux* better, *pis* worse, and *moins* less.

Adverbs of place from *ça* here, and *là* there, draw *céans* within, and 4. *léans* no longer used but jocularly, *On l'a mis léans*. *Il est léans*. He is laid up. He lies fast.

From the interrogative *où*? where? seems to spring the admirative exclamation *ouais!* heyday! from the preposition *sur* upon, the animating interjection 2. *sus* up, come; from the verb *voir* to see, the ironical 4. *voire* forsooth, ay, nay, &c.

In all language adjectives are used adverbially, or the qualifiers of noun suffice often for the qualifiers

listers of verb which require formation from them:
thus,

marcher vite
courir fort

to walk fast
run hard

v. *fort*

faire q. ch. 1. incontinent
parler haut & clair
clair & net

to do a thing instantly

speak { clearly
plainly

Il le démentit franc & net.

He gave him the ly flatly.

Il parle [tout] franc.

He is [quite] a plain dealer.

Il sauta le fossé tout franc

He jumped the ditch clean.

Il saute tant de semelles
franc.

He clears so many feet.

—il vit soudain &c. in
poetry

—he sudden saw &c.

faire q. ch. tout courant
payer une somme comp-
tant

to do a thing quite current

to pay a sum down

[2. on the nail]

maintenant is properly a participle present, and
matin a substantive, though both be also employed as
temporal adverbs:

faire q. ch. maintenant
se lever fort (ou bien) ma-
tin &c.

to do a thing now

to rise very early

The substantives *pas*, (step) *point*, (point) *goutte*,
(drop) become negative adverbs of indefinite quan-
tity:

Il ne voit pas.

He does not see.

point.

}

He sees none.

2. goutte.

&c.

So in all tongues prepositions and adverbs are in-
terchangeable, as those suppress their regimen, or as
these receive one.

Thus

Thus *avant, après; devant, derriere; depuis, hors,*
entre, contre, avec, selon, appear adverbs in

fort avant dans la terre
 bien avant dans la nuit
 aller devant ou derriere,
 devant ou après

*very deep in the ground
 very far in the night
 to go before or behind,
 before or after*

Nous parlerons de cela
 après.

*We shall talk of that after-
 wards.*

Qu'est-il arrivé depuis?
 hors d'un lieu

*What has happened since?
 out of a place
 without a place*

N'allez pas plus outre.

Go no farther.

Pour moi, je suis contre.

*For my part, I am against
 [it].*

J'étais tout contre.

I was right against.

Il avait dans la terre une
 somme enfouie,

*He had a sum interr'd, his
 heart along.*

Son cœur avec. *La F.*

Pensez-vous qu'il gagne
 son procès?

*Do you think he will win
 (or gain his cause?)*

[C'est] selon.

[That is] according.

&c.

Whereas *deça, delà; dessus, dessous; dedans, dehors;*
près and *proche* seem prepositions in

deça & delà la riviere

*on this and on that side the
 river*

dessus & dessous la table

above and below the table

passer par dedans—

to pass within—

par dehors la ville

without the city

2. près } le palais }

*near } the palace
 by }*

The participles present *joignant, suivant, pendant,*

durant, touchant, concernant, moyennant, 3. arvenant;

the

the participles past *excepté, vû, attendu, and compris,* are adopted prepositions in this manner:

une maison joignant la mienne *a house adjoining [to] mine*

Votre trésor! où pris? *Your treasure taken! Where?*
 Tout joignant cette pierre. *Fast by that stone.*

La F.

suivant l'opinion de— *according to the opinion of—*
 suivant la règle *according to the rule*
 pendant votre séjour *during your stay*

pendant } l'hiver *during the winter*
 durant }

durant toute sa vie *in one's whole life*

sa vie durant *during [one's] life*

six ans durant *six years together*

J'ai à vous parler touchant cette affaire. *I have to talk to you about that affair.*

J'ai à vous dire quelque chose concernant cette affaire-là. *I have somewhat to say to you (or to tell you) concerning that matter.*

concernant so connecting a substantive or thing with its object.

Il a obtenu telle chose moyennant la somme de— *He [has] obtained such a thing for the sum of—*

J'en viendrai à bout, moyennant la grâce de Dieu. *I shall compass it with the grace of God.*

3. *avenant le décès de l'un des deux* *in case of either's decease*

excepté } *except*
attendu } telle chose } *considering* } *such a thing*
vû }

3. *Vû par la Cour les pièces mentionnées.* *Seen by the Court the papers mentioned.*

3. Vu les arrêts énoncés. *Seen the acts expressed.*
 Il a 10000^{l.} de revenu, y *He has an income of 10000^{l.}*
 compris les profits de *including the emoluments*
 sa charge—non compris *of his office—exclusive of*
 la maison où il loge. *the house in which he*
lives.

Of like nature is the phrase *eu égard*: as
eu égard à la qualité de *considering (or regard had*
l'affaire *to) the quality of the thing.*

The adjective *sauf* proves likewise a preposition in
 such phrases as the following:

4. céder un tout, *sauf* telle *to give up a whole, saving*
 & telle partie *(or save) such a part*
sauf le respect de la com- *with leave of the company*
 pagnie
sauf votre meilleur avis *with submission to your bet-*
ter judgement
sauf correction *under favor, under correction*
sauf erreur de calcul *errors excepted*
sauf à changer *leaving always the power*
 &c. *of alteration*

The same construction we find in *haut la main*,
plein ses poches &c. under the articles *haut*, *plein* &c.

For conjunctions are used,

the pronominal adjective *même*: as

- Je* vous dirai *même*— *I shall tell you even—*
 les plus sages *même* *the very wisest, the wisest*
themselves.
 Il lui a tout donné, *même* *He has given him every thing,*
 ses habits. *his very cloaths.*
 Il lui en coûta tout son *It cost him his whole for-*
 bien, & la vie *même*— *tune, and his life too—nay*
même la vie. *his life.*

the verb *savoir*: thus

L'armée était composée de 20000 hommes ; savoir, 15000 hommes de pied &c. *The army consisted of 20000 men ; to wit, 15000 foot &c.*

Savoir, si vous en ferez avoué. *That is, if you be allowed.*

Savoir, s'il osera l'entreprendre. *That is, if he shall dare to attempt it.*

the third singular present subjunctive of *être*: as
 soit qu'il le fasse, soit qu'il ne le fasse pas *whether he do it, or [do it] not*
 soit par mer, soit par terre *whether by sea, or [by] land*

the adverbs of quantity *plus, moins, tant*, those of time, *tantôt, encore*, and *quand* conditionally; as we see in their several places.

An interjection being a particle or word emitting unconnectedly a sudden emotion or summary sentiment of assertion, negation, or command, may naturally be represented by almost any other part of speech: Thus,

Courage!	Hale!	<i>Hawl away!</i>
paix. <i>peace!</i>	Amene!	<i>Bring to!</i>
Mot! <i>Mum!</i>		<i>sea-terms</i>
Bagatelle! <i>Trifle!</i>	Pille!	<i>Snap!</i>
Chançons! <i>Stuff!</i>	Chou-pille?	<i>Take it up!</i>
		<i>to a dog</i>
Bon! <i>Right!</i>	Gare!	<i>Have a care!</i>
Vite. <i>Quick.</i>		<i>By your leave!</i>
		<i>as chairmen</i>
Quoi? <i>What! How!</i>		<i>&c.</i>
	Tope.	<i>Done.</i>
Tiens! <i>Here,</i>	Tope & tin-	<i>Done and done</i>
Tenez. <i>Hold.</i>	gue.	<i>as gamblers</i>
	I	<i>So</i>

So comment? apparemment! assurément, volontiers, bien; plus, point; ça, loin; donc, si, que, &c. of which abound instances in the Idiomatic.

Though all the parts of language be thus interchangeable, none can admit such variety of substitution as noun substantive. As the qualifier may well imply the qualified, the proxy must represent the principal; an infinitive or participle will collect an action, or involve an agent; and the other parts unchangeable as they are in their own nature, become however substantive when used for mere words; so may in-fine any assemblage of words considered as a single subject.

Ramification, or branching by change of termination, is doubtless the first source of the riches of any tongue: but those riches become infinitely multiplied by the elegant variety of *composition*.

As all parts of thought may be mutually combined, so may all parts of speech its picture; the direction however and relation of actions and of things being signified chiefly by prepositions, the principal combination must be the prepositional.

The combinable prepositions may, in the French, as in other tongues, be divided into separable and inseparable, or prepositive words, and prepositive syllables.

Of the former class the French reckon ten: *à, en, de, entre, contre; sur, sous; par, pour; and hors*, or rather its predecessor *fors*, which has almost entirely deserted the separable class, and transferred its attachment to the other, though naturally no less numerous; being *re, se, di or dis, con; é, mé, pré, pro, trans or tra*; still increasable by *in, bis, satis*, and other forain prepositives, by the French adverbs *très, bien* and *mal*, as well as by the French prepositions

avant, *après*, and *arriere*, which confine their connection to noun: a variety incident to derivative dialects, which analogising indeed the simples they borrow, are apt nevertheless to compound them, not only with their own prepositions, but also with the prepositives of their respective originals.

It will easily be supposed that both classes join literally or figuratively their meaning to that of the simples with which they incorporate: but as actions admit most various conjunctive as well as formative modification, prepositional union, besides denying qualities, must chiefly belong to verbs or verbals.

Compositive orthography observes the following laws.

à, *de*, *re*, *é*, *mé*, *prés*, double *s* before another, in order to preserve its sound; and then the latter three must lose their accent, as does always the first in composition. Here on the other hand *de*, but when so closed, is always acuted, and before a vowel interposes *s*.

à doubles also *l*, *r*; *p*, *f*; *t*, *c*.

é and *di* double *f*; and so the former ceases to be acute.

en, *in* and *con* transmute *n* into its nearest cognate [*m*] before the labials *m*, *b*, *p*. *In* and *con* likewise after their native Latin melt the *n* into *l* or *r*, in order to double those liquids.

In this manner, *à* communicates a tendency, a thing, or a quality:

mener	to lead	amener	} to bring
porter	bear	apporter	
battre	beat	abattre	
chemin	way, road	acheminer	
			beat down
			[set] forward

bouche

(cxvii)

bouche	<i>mouth</i>	aboucher	<i>to bring face to face</i>
genouil	<i>knee</i>	s'agenouiller	<i>kneel</i>
guerre	<i>war</i>	aguerrir	<i>train to it</i>
néant	<i>nothing</i>	anéantir	<i>annihilate</i>
lait	<i>milk</i>	allaiter	<i>suckle</i>
rosée	<i>dew</i>	arroser	<i>bedew</i>
siege		assiéger	<i>besiege</i>
faix	<i>load</i>	affaïsser	<i>swag</i>
serf	<i>bondman</i>	asservir	<i>enslave</i>
pefant	<i>heavy</i>	appesantir	<i>make heavy</i>
ron	<i>round</i>	arrondir	<i>[make] r.</i>
plain		applanir	<i>level</i>
soul sou	<i>full</i>	assouvir	<i>satisfy</i>
mou mol	<i>soft</i>	amollir	<i>soften</i>
bon	<i>good</i>	abonnir	<i>improve a thing</i>
		s'abonner	<i>compound, agree &c.</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>	attrister	<i>grieve</i>
long		allonger	<i>lengthen</i>
menu	<i>small</i>	aménuïser	<i>make small</i>
&c.			

So *en* compounds its signification with a verb or to make one:

fermer	<i>to shut</i>	enfermer	<i>to shut up</i>
presser	<i>press</i>	s'empreser	<i>be forward</i>
dormir	<i>sleep</i>	endormir	<i>lull</i>
courir	<i>run</i>	1. encourir	<i>incur</i>
fil	<i>thread</i>	enfiler	<i>thread</i>
fer	<i>1. sword</i>	enferrer	<i>1. run through faite</i>

(cxviii)

faite	roof	ensâter	to cover
jambe	leg	enjamber	stride or
piéd	foot	empiéter	1. encroach
dos	back	endosser	take upon it
bled	corn	emblaver	sow with it
manche	hast	emmancher	hast
poing	fist	empoigner	grasp
sein	bosom	1. enseigner	teach
tête	head	entêter	get
visage	face	envifager	look
bouche	mouth	embou- cher	} put } into it
fac	sack, bag	ensacher	
fond	bottom	enfoncer	to plunge
braiſe	live coal	embraſer	[set on] fire
orgueil	pride	enorgueillir	make proud
ivre	drunk	enivrer	inebriate
joli	pretty	enjoliver	set off
pire	worse	empirer	} make or grow so
beau bel	beautiful	embellir	
dur	hard	endurcir	harden
fort	strong	enforcir	strengthen
hardi	bold	enhardir	embolden
Éc.			

The pronoun *en* also combines its adverbial sense in seven:

mèner	to 1. carry	emmener	} to carry &c. off or away
porter	carry	emporter	
lever	lift	enlever	
trainer	drag	entraîner	
voler	fly	s'envoler	to fly away

fuir

(cxix)

fuir	1. fly	s'enfuir	to fly away
suivre	follow	1. s'ensuivre	i. f., ensue

dé, or rather *dé*, has an effect opposite to and destructive of both the former, undoing or removing an action, a thing, or a quality: thus

faire	to do &c.	défaire	to undo &c.
jeûner	fast	déjeûner	breakfast
altérer quel-	create one's	désaltérer	quench it
qu'un	thirst	quelqu'un	
fervir	serve	desservir	disserve
			take away
mordre	bite	démordre	let go
porter	bear	3. se dépor-	recede
		ter	
parler	speak	2. déparler	cease speak-
			ing
loger	lodge	déloger	} remove
menage	1. house	déménager	
		ger	move [off]
couche	bed, couch	découcher	quit one's
			bed
		d. q. autre	take ano-
			ther's
pays	country	dépayser	take one out
		quelqu'un	of his country
nature		* dénaturer	alienate
		son bien	one's property
dommage	damage	dédommager	indemnify
but	mark	débuter	lead
			1. set out
arçon	saddle-bow	défarçonner	throw out
			of the sad-
			dle
gosier	throat	1. dégoiser	blab
os	bone	désoffer	bone
			cuvre

euvre	work	déseuvré	unoccupied
gros	rough	dégrossir	to rough-bew
1. niais	filly	déniaiser qn. 1.	sharpen on, teach one wit

This universal privative can combine as with a verb or with a noun, so with a simple or a compound:

pareil	like, match	dépareiller	} to unmatch unfit
appareiller	to match, fit	désap.	
balle	bale, pack	déballer	} to unpack
emballer	to pack [up]	désemballer	
bourbe	mire	débourber	take it out
embourber	to bemire	désembourber	unbemire
parer	deck	déparer	disfigure
s'emparer de	take possession of	désemp. (ou déguerpir)	quit p. or move off
		désemp. un vaisseau	disable a ship

So are opposed

apparer	to pair	déparer	to unpair
accrocher	hook	décrocher	unhook
agraffer	clasp	dégraffer	unclasp
atteler	yoke	dételer	unyoke
attacher	ty	détacher	untie
amarrer	moor	démarrer	unmoor
aborder	board land	déborder	unboard
	1. accost		overflow
attiser le feu	stir the fire	détiser le feu	part the coals
	add fuel		withdraw it

1. acharner	<i>exasperate</i>	décharner	<i>to take off the flesh</i>
1. abrutir Éc.	<i>embrace</i>	débrutir	<i>disembrace</i> <i>rough-bew</i>
and so			
atterrer	<i>to bring down</i>	} déterrer	{ <i>dig up</i> <i>disinter</i>
enterrer	<i>inter</i>		
emmancher	<i>hast</i>	démancer	<i>unhast</i>
empêtrer	<i>entangle</i>	dépêtrer	<i>disentangle</i>
embarrasser	<i>embarrass</i>	débarrasser	<i>d'sembar- rass</i>
engager	<i>engage</i>	dégager	<i>disengage</i>
engourdir Éc.	<i>benumb</i>	dégourdir	<i>unnumb</i> <i>unstiffen</i>

In quality of a dismembering or parting preposition
de compounds

partir	<i>to part</i>	départir	<i>to part</i> <i>impart</i>
tailler	{ <i>cut</i>	détailler	<i>cut down</i> <i>1. retail</i>
couper		découper	<i>c. up, carve</i>
chiquet	<i>little bit</i>	déchiqueter	<i>slash</i>
pièce		dépecer	<i>break down</i>
lambeau	<i>tatter</i>	délabrer	<i>tatter</i>
guenille	<i>rag</i>	déguenillé	<i>in rags</i>
tirer	<i>to pull</i>	détirer	<i>to p. out lace</i> <i>Éc.</i>
passer	<i>pass</i>	dépasser	<i>overpass</i> <i>as well as</i> <i>pull out</i>
tourner	<i>turn</i>	détourner	<i>turn away</i>
couler	<i>flow</i>	découler	{ <i>trickle &c.</i> <i>down</i>
goutter	<i>drop</i>	dégoutter	

tremper	dip, soke	détremper	to dilute temper untemper iron
	temper iron		
fêcher	dry	dessêcher	dry up
laisser	leave	délaisser	for sake
vuidier	empty	dévider	wind
&c.			

Some are compounded as the Latin :

montrer	to show	démontrer	to demonstrate
écrire	write	décrire	describe
peindre	paint	dépeindre	depict
périr	perish	dépérir	decay
cou col	neck	décoller	behead

with 2, 4. *devaler* to let (or go) down, *demand* to demand, and *devenir* to become, still liker the Latin by refusing the accent.

entre compounds interposition, reciprocation, and diminution: thus,

lacer	to lace	entrelacer	to interweave
mettre	put	s'entremettre	interpose
prendre	take	entreprendre	undertake
choquer	dash	s'entre-choq.	jostle, clash
avertir	warn	s'entr'avertir	give mutual warning
ouvrir	open	entr'ouvrir	half-open
ouïr	hear	entr'ouïr	over-hear
voir	see	entrevoir	glimpse

contre joins opposition: as

signer	to sign	contre-signer	to counter-sign
peser	poise	contrepeser	counterpoise
carrer	square	1. contrecar.	thwart
venir	come	contrevenir	contravene

dire	to say	contredire	to contradict
faire	make, do	contrefaire	counterfeit
			1. pirate
			deform

sur superiority or excess:

nager	to swim	furnager	to swim above
veiller	watch	surveiller	watch over
	intend		superintend
abonder	abound	sur-abonder	superabound
prendre	take	surprendre	1. overreach
faire	rate	surfaire	over-rate
vendre	sell	survendre	exact
venir	come	survenir	come in
&c.			1. occur

sous inferiority or abatement:

lever	to lift	soûlever	to raise, rise
tirer	draw	soûtirer	rack off
rire	laugh	soûrire	smile
venir	come	[se] souvenir	remember
entendre	bear	sous-enten-	understand
&c.	understand	dre	what is not expressed

par notes transition or dispersion, and *pour* provision or pursuit. But they compound scarce any beside

courir	to run	parcourir	to run thro ^r or over
venir	come	parvenir	reach 1. rise
semer	sow	parsemer	strow
fumer	smoke	parfumer	perfume
jurer	swear	parjurer	for swear
faire	do	3. parfaire	perfect
voir	see	pouvoir	provide
			1. collate
			suivre

suivre	to follow	poursuivre	to pursue
chasser	hunt	4. pourchass.	1. hunt after
fendre	cleave	4. pourfend.	cl. down

fors with two nouns, and two verbs compounds
four verbs of form:

ligne	line	forligner	to degenerate
long		se forlonger	1. spin out run a length in hunting
faire	to do	forfaire	trespass
clore	close	forclore	forfeit forclose
and from			
voie	way	fourvoyer	mislead

Of the inseparables *re* repeats or renews an action,
and so is termed the reduplicative preposition: as

lire	to read	relire	to read again
écrire	write	récrire	wr. again or back
habiller	dress	rhabiller	dress again
luire	shine	reluire	sh., glitter
affiner	fine	raffiner	refine
mener	1. carry	remener	1. c. } back
amener	1. bring	ramener	1. b. }
fermer	shut	refermer	shut again
enfermer	up	renfermer	shut up ag. 1. contain
serier	lay up ty	resserrer	lay up again ty faster 1. confine
amollir	soften	ramollir	f. } [again]
accourcir	shorten	raccourcir	sh. }
appetisser	lessen	rappetisser	l. }
as if			
appetasser		rappetasser	patch up assassinate

raffer from affez	raffasier	to satiate
ragôter	ragôter	put in taste
		again
raffaîchir	raffaîchir	refresh
rajeunir	rajeunir	grow young
		again
réjouir	réjouir	rejoice
rengreger	rengreger	aggravate
&c.		

The following retain the *e* accented:

habiliterto enable	réhabiliter	to rehabilitate
assigner assign	réassigner	reassign
ajourner adjourn	réajourner	readjourn
édifier edify	réédifier	reedyfy
imposer impose	réimposer	reimpose
imprimer print	* reimpr. ou	reprint
	rimprimer	
ordonner ordain	réordonner	reordain
unir unite	réunir	reunite

se compounds after the Italian

jour	day	séjourner	to sojourn
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and after the Latin

4. duire	féduire	seduce
courir to run	secourir	succor

dis denies or puts *asunder*, in

continuer to continue	discontinuer to	discontinue
convenir own	disconvenir	disown
paraître appear	disparaître	disappear
4. distraire	4. distraire	distract
1. discourir	1. discourir	discourse

con unites or brings together: as

joindre	<i>to join</i>	conjoindre	<i>to conjoin</i>
casser	<i>break</i>	concasser	<i>pound</i>
patir	<i>suffer</i>	compatir	<i>sympathize</i>
plaire	<i>please</i>	complaître	<i>gratify</i>
voie	<i>way</i>	convoyer	<i>convoy</i>
fort	<i>strong</i>	conforter	<i>comfort</i>

or co before a vowel: as

opérer	<i>to operate</i>	coopérer	<i>to cooperate</i>
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é deprives, exhausts, or renders: as

creme	<i>cream</i>	écrêmer	<i>to fleet</i>
mie	<i>crumb</i>	émier	<i>c. [down]</i>
feuille	<i>leaf</i>	effeuiller	<i>unleave</i>
fond	<i>bottom</i>	effondrer	<i>break open</i>
corne	<i>horn</i>	écorner	<i>break the horns or 1. the corners</i>
oreille	<i>ear</i>	essoriller	<i>crop the ears</i>
gosier	<i>throat</i>	1. s'égo- filler	<i>cry one's throat out</i>
vertu	<i>virtue</i>	s'évertuer	<i>exert one's self</i>
quartier	<i>quarter</i>	écarteler	<i>quarter</i>
sang	<i>blood</i>	1. essanger	<i>wet linen</i>
pleurs	<i>tears</i>	éploré	<i>in tears</i>
puiser	<i>to draw</i>	épuiser	<i>to exhaust</i>
couler	<i>run</i>	écouler	<i>run out</i>
limer	<i>file</i>	1. élimer	<i>wear out</i>
battre	<i>beat</i>	4. s'ébattre	<i>divert one's self</i>
prouver	<i>prove</i>	éprouver	<i>try, find</i>
compter	<i>count</i>	escompter	<i>discount</i>
croquer	<i>crunch</i>	escroquer	<i>shark</i>

large

large		élargir	to enlarge
vide	empty	évuider	unstarch
			bollow &c.
borgne	one-eyed	1, 2. ébor- gner	blind
clair	light	éclairer	enlighten
	clear	éclaircir	clear up
gai	cheerful	égayer	cheer
pur	pure	épurer	refine

mé speaks an action *amiss* or *wrong*: as

prendre	to take	méprendre	to mistake
dire	say	médire	flander
estimer	esteem	méestimer	undervalue
			also <i>disest</i> .
priser	value	mépriser	despise

pré, pro, sub, trans, &c. are thus transferred to both tongues from the Latin:

lever	to take off	3. prélever	to prededuct
sentir	perceive	pressentir	prediscern
voir	see	prévoir	foresee
dire	tell	prédire	foretell
mener	1. carry	promener	carry about
		se promener	walk &c.
mouvoir	move	promouvoir	promote
diviser	divide	subdiviser	subdivide
percer	pierce	transpercer	transpierce
casser	break	tracasser	bustle

transporter, supporter, importer, comporter; prévenir, provenir, subvenir, intervenir, circonvenir, and convenir, avenir, devenir; promettre, permettre, transmettre, admettre, omettre, commettre; prescrire, proscrire, sousscrire, transcrire, circonscrivre; résoudre, absoudre, dissoudre; corrompre, interrompre; satisfaire, &c. being really simples, though their import as well as inflection

bear

bear analogy to the verbs which they seem to compound.

très combines frequency or excess, in

mouvoir	to move	trémoussier	to flutter
saillir	leap	treffaillir	leap sud- denly
pied	foot	trépigner	stamp bobble
buche	beam	trébucher	kick it 1. stumble
with passer	pass	trépasser	1. step off dy

bien and *mal* qualify participles or adjectives: thus

fesant	doing	bienfesant	beneficent
		malfesant	mischievous
heureux	happy	bienheureux	blessed
		malheureux	unhappy wretched
aisé	easy	mal-aisé	hard
sain	wholesome	mal-sain	unwholesome
Éc.			

mal with the participles *entendu*, *jugé*, forms the substantives *mal-entendu* mistake, 3. mis understanding, 3. *mal-jugé* error in judgement.

Most verbal prepositives compound also sometimes nouns; or prepositions may often make one with their regimen: thus,

plomb	lead	aplomb	plum
part	part	aparté	aside
jeu	game	enjeu	stake
Inde	India	dinde	Turkey-ben

as if

as if
dénombrer

étroit

strait

fol

ground

4. gent

people

temps

time

poids

weight

hâtier

rack

amiral

admiral

danse

dance

dénombre-
ment

enumeration

détroit

straits, strait

narrow pass

entrefol

intercloset

between

stories

2. entregent1. *industry*

entretemps *junction*

contrepoids *counterpoise*

contre-hâtier *double rack*

a. *rear-admiral*

d. *country-dance*

v. *contre* p. 136.

dent

tooth

furdent

rag-tooth

os

bone

furos

spout

faix

load

surfaix

surcingle

nom

name

surnom

surname

vie

life

3. survie

survivance

arbitre

arbitr

sur-arbitre

umpire

coupe

cup

soucoupe

salver, saucer

gorge

throat

sougorge

throat-band

pente

declivity

sou-pente

main-braces

propensity

of a coach

1. *vallance*

also servants

lodge

diacre

deacon

sous-diacre

subdeacon

terre

ground

parterre

plot, 1. pit

tour

compass

pourtour

circumference

parler

to speak

pour-parler

conference

ban

forban

outlaw, pirate

bord

side

rebord

ledge

coin

corner

recoin

nook, recess

pli

fold

repli

fold, winding

r

grace

grace		disgrace	<i>disgr., disaster</i>
pere	<i>father</i>	compere	} <i>gossip</i>
mere	<i>mother</i>	commere	
frere	<i>brother</i>	confre	<i>1. brother</i>
citoyen	<i>citizen</i>	concitoyen	<i>fellow-citizen</i>
plant	<i>plantation</i>	complant	<i>complantation</i>
as if			
marchure		mémarchure	<i>wrong step</i>
féance	<i>sitting</i>	préséance	<i>precedence</i>
nom	<i>name, noun</i>	pronom	<i>prououn</i>
coureur	<i>runner</i>	avant-cour.	<i>forerunner</i>
garde	<i>guard</i>	garde	<i>vanguard</i>
quart	<i>quarter of an hour</i>	quart	<i>warning of a clock</i>
veille	<i>eve</i>	(ou sur) veille	<i>eve's eve</i>
dinée	<i>dining, dinner</i>	après-dinée	<i>afternoon</i>
soupe	<i>supping, supper</i>	soupe	<i>evening</i>
garde	<i>gard</i>	arriere-g.	<i>rear-gard</i>
boutique	<i>shop</i>	b.	<i>back-shop</i>
saison	<i>season</i>	f.	<i>latter season</i>
vassal		v.	<i>under-vassal</i>
neveu	<i>nephew</i>	n.	<i>grand-nephew</i>
petit-fils	<i>grandson</i>	p.	<i>great-grandf.</i>

v. para p. 118.

in is the negative component of adjectives: as

égal	<i>equal</i>	inégal	<i>unequal</i>
tarissable	<i>drainable</i>	intarissable	<i>undrainable</i>
croyable	<i>credible</i>	incroyable	<i>incredible</i>
raisonnable	<i>rational</i>	irraisonnable	<i>irrational</i>
réconciliable	<i>reconcilable</i>	irréconcil.	<i>irreconcilable</i>
fatigable		infatigable	<i>indefatigable</i>
habitable		inhabitable	<i>uninhabitable</i>
habité	<i>inhabited</i>	inhabité	<i>uninhabited</i>
expérimenté	<i>experienced</i>	inexpérim.	<i>unexperienced</i>
			<i>limite</i>

limité	limited	illimité	unlimited
mortifié	mortified	immortifié	unmortified
modéré	moderate	immodéré	immoderate
ouï	heard	inoui	unheard [of]
prévu	foreseen	imprévu	unforeseen
connu	known	inconnu	unknown

Inopiné unexpected, *indécis* undecided, *indivis* undivided, and *informé* formless, are French simples from Latin compounds.

The verbal negatives become the nominal in

obéissant	obedient	désobéissant	disobedient
mesuré	measured	démésuré	unmeasured
	moderate		immoderate
as if			
naturé		dénaturé	unnatural
raisonnable	reasonable	déraisonnable	unreasonable
		ble	
loyal		déloyal	disloyal
semblable	like	diffemblable	unlike
content		mécontent	disc. malec.

The Greek privative *a* seems to bereave of *vue* sight, in *aveugle* blind.

in denies such abstracts as

attention	inattention
exécution	inexécution non-performance
3. habilité	ability
3. inhabilité	inability

Improuver to disapprove, *implanter* to implant, *intrôniser* to enthrone, and *inféoder* to infest, are rather simple than compound, whether from true or false Latin.

non makes the following combinations:

usage		non-usage	<i>disuse</i>
valeur	<i>value</i>	valeur	<i>waste, deficiency</i>
pair	<i>even</i>	pair	<i>uneven</i>
		(pour impair)	<i>odd</i>
pareil	<i>such</i>	nompareil	<i>non-such</i>
		nompareille	<i>nompareil</i>
			<i>smallest letter, sugar-plum, ribbon</i>
4. chaland		nonchalant	<i>careless</i>
4. obstant		nonobstant	<i>notwithstanding</i>

used now only as a preposition.

The Latin *bis* compounds

aïeul	<i>grandfire</i>	bisaïeul	<i>great-grandf.</i>
the Greek	<i>tris</i>	trisaïeul	<i>great-great-g.</i>
so sac	<i>bag</i>	bissac	} <i>wallet</i>
		beface	
cuit	<i>baked</i>	biscuit	<i>bisc. or biscuit</i>
cornu	<i>horned</i>	1, 2. bisc.	<i>odd, cramped</i>

The Greek *archi* joins substantives or adjectives:

duc	<i>duke</i>	archiduc	<i>archduke</i>
évêque	<i>bishop</i>	archevêque	<i>archbishop</i>
noble		2. archi-n.	<i>arch-noble</i>
Éc.			

The definite article in-fine melts the liquid in the singular masculine before a consonant, and always in the plural, into union with the prepositions *à* and *de*; the compound retaining the sense of the simples.

$\begin{matrix} \text{à} \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{le} \\ \text{les} \end{matrix} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{au} \\ \text{aux} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{de} \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{le} \\ \text{les} \end{matrix} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{du} \\ \text{des} \end{matrix} \right\}$

So *ès* for *en les* in 3. *maître ès arts* master of arts.

Though

Though the prepositive be thus the main composition, all parts of language may variously join in order to compound one another.

Into a noun substantive therefore may run

a substantive and an adjective:

vin aigre	vinaigre	vinegar
taille douce	taille-douce	copper-plate
chat huant	chat-huant	screech-owl
pont as if levis	pont-levis	draw-bridge

an adjective and a substantive:

double pistole	double-pistole	
bon } heur	bonheur	happiness
mal } heur	malheur	misfortune
fauz garde	fauvegarde	safeguard
haut bois	hautbois	boboy
côté	haut-côté	coast or breast of mutton
bas bord	bas-bord	larboard
fond	fond	shallow
plafond	plafond	ceiling
faux bourg	fauxbourg	suburb
faux fuyant	faux-fuyant	back-door subterfuge
franc Colin	francolin	heathcock
chauve fouris	chauvesouris	bat
mille fleurs	mille-fleurs	all-flowers
feuille	feuille	milfoil
pertuis	pertuis	St. John's wort

mon agrees with its substantive in composition as
out of it:

Monseigneur	My Lord	Messeigneurs	My Lords
Monsieur	Sir, Master	Messieurs	Sirs, Gentle- men
			Madame

Madame	<i>Madam</i>	Mesdames	<i>Ladies</i>
Mademoi- selle	<i>Miss</i>	Mesdemoi- selles	<i>Misses</i>

Messire a compound of less seeming agreement, is peculiar to distinguished personages, as *Messire François de Salignac de la Motte* FENELON.

3. *Nosseigneurs* our Lords, is also used in form.

a substantive and a substantive :

chevre feuille	chevre-feuil-	<i>honey-suckle</i>
	le	

4. mappe monde	mappe-	<i>map of the</i>
	monde	<i>world</i>

main euvre	manœuvre	<i>tackling</i>
		<i>1. step, motion</i>
		<i>laborer</i>

chaux four	chaufour	<i>lime-kiln</i>
	<i>pour</i> four à	
	chaux	

a noun and a verb :

lieu tenant	lieutenant	
blanc signé	blanc-signé	<i>blank-bond</i>
sauf conduit	sauf-conduit	<i>pass</i>
sang suce	sangsue	<i>leech</i>

a verb and a noun :

passé temps	passé-temps	<i>pastime</i>
poil	poil	<i>chain-lace</i>
velours	velours	<i>velvet-flower</i>
pierre	pierre	<i>parley-pert</i>
perce neige	perce-neige	<i>snow-drop</i>
porte manteau	porte-man-	<i>cloak-bearer</i>
	teau	<i>bag</i>
mouchettes	porté-mou.	<i>snuffer-pan</i>
garde chasse	garde-chasse	<i>game-keeper</i>
manger	mang.	<i>buttery</i>

garde

(CXXXV)

garde meuble	garde-m.	wardrobe
tire botte	tire-botte	boot-strap jack
bouchon	bouchon	cork-screw
ligne	ligne	drawing-pen
casse noisette	casse-noisette	nut-cracker
marche pied	marchepied	footstool
4. boute feu	boutefeux	incendiary
lie cou	licou	halter
verie eau	verseau	aquarius watery sign
fait néant	fainéant	idle fellow
vaut rien	vaurien	good for no- thing fellow
échauffe guet	échauguette	watch-tower
priez Dieu	prie-dieu	pew, desk

a verb and any part:

rendez vous	rendez-vous	appointment
ouï dire	ouï-dire	hearsay
tire lire	tire-lire	christmas-box
passé avant	passavant	pass
partout	passé-p.	pass-key

Soulier shoe, though perhaps simple, seems com-
pounded analogously to its Latin origin.

an adverb and a noun:

presqu'île	peninsula
la part	most part

a preposition and an adverb:

surplus	overplus
---------	----------

or any assemblage in one collective idea: as

conférence-à-tête	private conference
pant-de-chausse	pair of breeches

arc-en-ciel	rainbow
fouille-au-pot	scullion
coudepied	ankle
justaucorps	close coat
auvent	penthouse
embonpoint	[good] plight
lendemain	next day, morrow

Though *dimanche*, Lord's day or Sunday, be a primitive, *di* subjoins *day* in the week-days to the objects of their heathen devotion; the French compounding the Latin, and the English the Saxon names;

<i>lundi</i>	<i>monday</i>		<i>moon's</i>
<i>mardi</i>	<i>tuesday</i>	Marses	Teutches or Tuesco's
<i>mercredi</i>	} <i>wednesday</i>	Mercury's	Woden's
<i>mécredi</i>			
<i>jeudi</i>	<i>thursday</i>	Jove's	Thor's
<i>vendredi</i>	<i>friday</i>	Venuses	Friga's
<i>samedi</i>	<i>saturday</i>		Saturn's day
<i>and in</i>			
<i>midi</i>		mid-day or noon	

mi for *moitié* compounds thus as an adjective:

<i>minuit</i>	midnight
<i>milieu</i>	middle, midst
<i>mi-chemin</i>	mid-way
<i>carême</i>	lent
<i>&c.</i>	

and as an adverb the adjective

<i>mi-parti</i>	<i>parti-colored</i>
-----------------	----------------------

Other adjectives are compounded in like manner:

<i>nouveau-né</i>	<i>new-born</i>
-------------------	-----------------

vermoulu
feuille-morte
aigre-doux
debonnaire
&c.

worm-eaten
fillamot
half sour, half sweet
debonair, gentle, meek

The adjective *quel*, as well as the pronoun *qui*, assumes the Latin *conque* in *quelconque* whatsoever, whatever, *quiconque* whosoever, whoever.

The other compound pronouns are

moi	} -même	my	} self	nous	} -mê- our	} selves	
toi		thy		vous			} mes your
foi		one's &c.		n. v. -même	our-		
lui		him		eux	} -mê-		
elle		her		elles			} themselves

quoi joins often its preposition in *dequoi*, for &c. what or which; and the pronominal adjective *quel* with its definite article constitutes the relative pronoun *lequel*, where both adjectives continue to agree with their object, and the article incorporates with *à* and *de*, as upon other occasions.

The demonstrative pronoun *ce* may combine with *ci* (for *ici*) and *là*, in *ceci* this, and *cela* that; with *lui* and *elle* in

celui	} he, him	} that	ceux	} they, them;
celle			celles	
	she, her			those

Both these may likewise associate the two adverbs in

celui	} -	ci this	ceux	} -	ci these
celle		là that	celles		là those

The pronominal adjectives *quelque* and *chaque* compose with the numeral adjective *un* the pronouns

quelqu'un	} some	} one	quelques-uns	} some
quelqu'une			} any	
chacun	} every	} person	-unes	
chacune			} each [one &c.]	

Verbs, besides their prepositional union, may be also subjoined to nouns: as

col porter	colporter	<i>to hawk about</i>
cul buter	culbuter	<i>tumble</i>
bourse souffler	boursouffler	<i>bloat</i>
fel poudrer	faupoudrer	<i>powder</i>
		<i>with salt</i>
main tenir	maintenir	<i>maintain</i>

The invariable parts are compounded sometimes purely with each other, sometimes mixtly with, sometimes in-fine entirely of the variable:

Adverbs:

4. ains si	ainsi	thus, so
comme bien	combien	how } much many
près que	presque	almost
4. jà mais	jamais	never, ever
ne à gueres	nagueres	ere-while
plus	plûtôt	sooner, rather
aussi	aussitôt	as soon, immediately
tant	tantôt	lately, by and by; sometimes, now
avant hier	avant-hier	the day before yesterday ere yesterday
après demain	après-demain	the day after to-morrow
ci { devant	ci- { devant	heretofore
après	après	hereafter
dès 4. ores (ou or) mais	déformais	} henceforth
d'ores en avant	dorénavant	} henceforward
à	alors	then
dès	dès-lors	thenceforth

de 4. jà	déjà	<i>already, by this or that time, now</i>
cà là	decà delà	<i>on this } side that } beyond, thence</i>
dans	dedans	<i>1. hence within</i>
hors	dehors	<i>without</i>
fus	dessus	<i>above</i>
sous	dessous	<i>below</i>
avant	devant	<i>before</i>
arriere	derriere	<i>behind</i>
au tant	autant	<i>as much</i>
si	aussi	<i>as, also</i>
près	auprès	<i>near, by</i>
tour	autour	<i>about</i>
à l'entour	alentour	<i>around</i>
à mont	amont	<i>up</i>
val	aval	<i>down</i>
au par avant	auparavant	<i>before</i>
tout à coup	tout-à-coup	<i>on a sudden</i>
fait	fait	<i>altogether</i>
vis à vis	vis-à-vis	<i>over against opposite</i>
au jour d'hui	aujourd'hui	<i>to-day</i>
de main	demain	<i>to-morrow</i>
d'avantage	davantage	<i>more, farther</i>
abord	dabord	<i>[at] first forthwith</i>
de 4. rechef	4. derechef	<i>again</i>
d'autres (ou d'autre) fois	dautrefois	<i>at other times</i>
ordinaire	dordinaire	<i>usually</i>
de même	de-même	<i>just so in like manner</i>

en semble
suite
fin

par fois
tout
contre mont

beau coup
long temps
quelques *ou* quelque } fois
autres *ou* autre }
tous jours
quelque }
autre } part
nulle }
main tenant

ensemble *together*
ensuite *afterwards*
enfin *in-fine*
finally, lastly
parfois *sometimes*
partout *every where*
contremont *up hill*

beaucoup *much, many*
longtemps *long*
quelquefois *sometimes*
autrefois *formerly, once*
toujours *always, ever*
quelquepart *some*
autrepart *else*
nullepart *no*
maintenant *now*

Jadis, of yore, seems made up of 4. *jà* and *dis* as if the plural of the inseparable substantive *di*.

Of *tant* and the same *dis* has been formed *tandis*, no longer used but in conjunction with *que*.

prepositions:

à près
de puis
en }
de } vers

hors mis
par mis

non obstant

mal gré

après *after*
depuis *since, from*
envers *towards a person*
devers *towards a place*
hormis *without, but*
parmi *among*
nonobstant *amongst*
malgré *notwithstanding*
ing
in spite of
against the
will of

(cxli)

conjunctions:

si non	finon	<i>if not, else</i>
à moins	à-moins	<i>without, unless</i>
fin	afin	<i>to the end</i>
		<i>in order</i>
de plus	de-plus	<i>moreover</i>
d'ailleurs	dailleurs	<i>besides</i>
par } tant	partant	<i>thereby, and so</i>
pour } tant	pourtant	<i>however</i>
pour quoi	pourquoi	<i>wherefore</i>
		<i>why</i>
sur tout	furtout	<i>above all</i>
		<i>especially</i>
néant moins	néanmoins	<i>nevertheless</i>
toutes ou toute fois	toutefois	<i>however</i>
ce pendant	cependant	<i>mean-time, yet</i>
par ce	parceque	<i>because</i>
puis	puisque	<i>since</i>
tandis } que	tandisque	<i>so long as</i>
lors	lorsque	<i>when</i>
quoi	quoique	<i>although, tho</i>

Interjections:

vois ou voi ci	voici	<i>here is</i>
		<i>lo, behold</i>
là	voilà	<i>there is</i>
oui as if dà	ouidà	<i>yes</i>
ne (ou non) ni	nenni	<i>no</i>
hé las	helas	<i>alas</i>
peut être	peut-être	<i>perhaps</i>
		<i>2. may-be</i>
à Dieu	Adieu	<i>Farewel</i>

not to mention the equally unmeaning and irregular compositions with which Profanity fills the mouth of Emptiness: as *parbleu, morbleu, pardi, &c.*

The

The branches of the English, as indeed of every other tongue, spring and divide themselves in a manner analogous to that we have seen in the French; whence our language particularly derives the greater part of her ramifications as well as roots, of her compounds as well as simples.

le or *el*, seldom *rel*; *et* or *let*, rarely *ot*; *ling*, *kin* or *ekin*, *ard*, *oc*, and *y*, are the diminishing terminations of English nouns: as

ruff	1. ruffle	4. stare	starling
sack	fatchel	oak	oakling
nose	nosel or nozzle	wit	witling
	1. nostril	man	mannekin
cock	cockerel	2. minks	minnekin
	cockrel	or minx	
		lamb	lambkin
eagle	eaglet	mouse	1. muskin
circle	circlet		
flower	flouret	stag	staggard
tower	turret	tank	tankard
crown	coronet		
ant	emmet	bull	bulloc
		hill	hilloc
spike	1. spigot	park*	paddoc
fort	fortlet	babe	baby
ring	ringlet	cock	1, 2. cocky
river	rivulet	huswife	hussy
	poet. rill	whim	whimsy
		but	
cod	codling	fir	firrah
goose	gosling		

Christian names are variously abbreviated in the familiar, where besides more than common changes an initial vowel prefixes *n*: Thus,

Benjamin	Ben, Benny	Richard	Dick <i>for</i> Dic
Thomas	Tom, Tom-my	Roger	Hodge
		David	Davy, Taf
Nicholas	Nic, Nicky	Tobiah	Toby
Michael	Mic &c.	Roderic	Rory
Francis	Frank	Peregrine	Perry, Pel
Joshua	Jos	Henry	Harry, Hal
Joseph	Joe	Alexander	Allec, Sander, Sawny
John	Jack <i>for</i> Jac		
James	Jem	Antony	Tony
Matthew	Mat	Edmund	Mun, Munny
Bartholomew	Bat	Ambrose	Nam &c.
		Edward	Ned
Walter	Wat	Oliver	Nol
Christopher	Kit	Obadiah	Nob <i>or</i> Dy
Herbert	Hab	Humphrey	Numps
William	Wil, Bil	Isaac	Nykin
Robert	Robin, Bob		

So Females :

Diana	Dy, Diey	Dorothy	Dol &c.
Susanna	Susan, Sue, Suky	Mary	Mol, Pol
		Margery	Madge, Padge
Penelope	Pen, Penny		
Katharine	Kate, Katty	Martha	Pat, Patty
Barbara	Bab &c.	Margaret	Peg &c.
Bridget	Bid	Arabella	Bel
Frances	Fan	Rebecca	Bec
Jane	Jen	Elizabeth	Bet, Bels &c.
Magdalen	Maudlin		Betsy
Henrietta	Harriot	Anne	Nan &c.
Sarah	Sal, Sally		Nancy
			Abigail

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Abigail Nab Isabella Isabel, Nib
 Helen } Nel Ib, Tib
 Eleanor } See pages 72, 73.

The collective endings are *ry* or *y*, *ing*, *age*, *hood*, *head*, *dam*, *ship*, *ate* forain, *ric*, *wise*, *ism*: Therefore

yeoman	yeomanry	baron	barony
engine	enginery	bastard	bastardy
bottom	bottomry		
husband	husbandry	garden	gardening
poet	poetry	salad	salading
rival	rivalry	bed	bedding
		sheet	sheeting
knave	knavery	morn	morning
fool	foolery	even	evening
fop	foppery		
Jew	4. Jewry	herb	herbage
dean	deanery	cot	cottage
nurse	nursery	post	postage
		peer	peerage
bound	boundary	pilgrim	pilgrimage
grain	granary		
to fine	finary	man	manhood
		knight	knighthood
foldier	foldiery	lead (for head)	perhaps one
ancestor	ancestry		ly in
		God	Godhead
collier	colliery	maiden	maidenhead
fisher	fishery		
robber	robbery	king	kingdom
beggar	beggary	thrall	thraldom
master	mastery	lord	lordship
orator	oratory	lady	ladyship
		friend	friendship
armor	armory	for friend	friendship
treasure	treasury		confid

consul	consulship or consulate	bishop bailly	bishopric bailiwick
elector	electorate		
marquis	marquisate	critic	criticism
		patriot	patriotism
ric and wic in few besides		libertine	libertinism

The same terminations that collect quantity, abstract quality: as

brave	bravery	likely	likelihood
honest	honesty	free	freedom
bond	bondage	wise	wisdom

as do more particularly *cy* and *ty*, & sinking often before *c*: Thus,

magistrate	magistracy	procurator	procuracy
delicate	delicacy	regent	regency
abbat	abbacy	urgent	urgency
secret	secrecy	infant	infancy
lunatic	lunacy	constant &c.	constancy &c.
politic	policy	with supreme,	supremacy
conspirator	conspiracy	and minstrel,	minstrelsy

But most abstracts from *nt* are, like their concretes, French: as

distant	distance	important	importance
absent	absence	consequent	consequence

or analogously formed: as

attendant	attendance	resplendent	resplendence
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Some however abstract with the French, and collect with the English termination; or use the former in general, but the latter in particular cases: as

redundant	redundance	and	
dependant	dependance	redundancy	
convenient	convenience	&c.	
excellent	excellence		

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We say therefore almost onely

circumjacent	circumja-	subservient	subserviency
	cency	&c.	
and		oftener	though less ele-
competent	competency		gantly than
contingent	contingency		competence
emergent	emergency		&c.
expedient	expediency		

Several admit either, but the French more frequently: as

reluctant	reluctance	despondent	despondence
significant	significance		4. reluctance
consistent	consistence		&c.

ty and ity are exemplified in

privy	privy	sure	surety
due	duty	safe	safety
penal	penalty		
casual	casualty	equal	equality
mayoral	mayoralty	christian	christianity
futtle	futtlety	depraved	depravity
certain	certainity		

th abstracts

true	truth	young	youth
deep	depth	wroth	wrath <i>for</i>
wide	width		wrath
broad <i>for</i>	breadth <i>for</i>	<i>also</i>	
braud	bredth	weal	wealth <i>for</i>
long	length		welth
strong	strength	moon	month

and without final aspiration

hot	heat	proud	pride
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But

(cxlvii)

But *ness* is the general abstracter of quality; as

good	goodness	unacquaint-	unacquaint-
happy	happiness	ed	edness
arduous	arduousness	numbered	numberedness
noxious	noxiousness		or numness

We say likewise

nothing	nothingness	forgive	forgiveness
---------	-------------	---------	-------------

Many adjectives form double abstracts; a special collective: as

fine	finery	dear	dearth <i>for</i>
hard	hardship		derth
false	falsehood	high	height <i>for</i>
	falsity		hight
scarce	scarcity	fly	slight
nice	nicety	dry	drought or
odd	oddity		drouth
jolly	jollity	forry	forrow
slow	slowness		
	slowness		

besides the general abstract *fineness*, &c. *highness* however, like *excellency*, being but a title.

Some gender two in one meaning: as

warm	warmness	merry	mirth
	warmth		merriment

Some beget one and borrow another; as wanted in different senses: Thus,

just	justice	<i>so</i>	
precise	precision	proper	propriety
noble	nobility	infinite	infinity
sober	sobriety	&c.	as well as
	with		property
	justness		infinitude
	&c.		&c.

Others onely borrow:

curious	curiosity	perplexed	perplexity
ponderous	ponderosity	spontaneous	spontaneity
capacious	capacity	various	variety
enormous	enormity	notorious	notoriety
magnanimous	magnanimity	anxious	anxiety
ingenuous	ingenuity	frantic	frenzy
		Ec.	

Some in-fine seem to form what they borrow:

jealous	jealousy	conform	conformity
modest	modesty	prolix	prolixity
cruel	cruelty	propense	propensity
soverain	soverainty		propension
gay	gayety	discrete	discretion
sublime	sublimity	Ec.	

Actions are collected or abstracted by a variety of endings and exchanges.

Those in *ion* for the most part entirely French, and generally almost Latin, have often however in English some seeming generation.

Thus *t* and *s* add *ion*:

relate	relation	concoct	concoction
prohibit	prohibition	impress	impression
insert	insertion	convulse	convulsion
extort	extortion	asperse	asperision
except	exception	confuse	confusion
exempt	exemption	Ec.	
digest	digestion		

So *connect*, *reflect* may form *connection*, *reflection*, or adopt *connexion*, *reflexion*; and so *rebel* appears to produce *rebellion*; but *unite* has no such semblance in *union*.

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Any consonant not an aspirate may subjoin *ation*: as

invite	invitation	repare	reparation
limit	limitation	declaim <i>for</i>	
exhort	exhortation	declame	declamation
expect	expectation	profane	profanation
converse	conversation	degrade	degradation
dispense	dispensation	found	foundation
tax	taxation	invoke	invocation
vex	vexation	prorogue	prorogation
cease	cessation	divulge	divulgarion
naturalise	naturalisa- tion	distil	distillation
accuse	accusation	alter	alteration
reveal <i>for</i>		destine	destination
revel	revelation	damn	damnation
repair <i>for</i>		usurp	usurpation

ation may follow *v*: as

observe observation

and *v*: as

value valuation

It swallows up a vowel in

occupy occupation

It inserts one and suppresses another in

pronounce pronunciation

Some actions take *ition*: as

add	addition	suppose	supposition
repeat <i>for</i>		admonish	admonition
repete	repetition	abolish	abolition

Other actions in *ion* may be formed with greater latitude:

publish	publication	dissemble	dissimulation
diminish	diminution	stand	station
coalesce	coalition	lave	lotion

solve

(d)

solve	solution	compel	compulsion
revolve	revolution	immerge	immersion
suck	suction	apprehend	apprehension
destroy	destruction	dissent	dissension
join	junction	convert	conversion
convene	convention	submit	submission
redeem <i>for</i>		fit	session
redeme	redemption	cede	cession
presume	presumption		

de softens elsewhere into *son*: as

evoke	evasion	and so	
intrude	intrusion	cohere	cohesion

In like manner arise some actions not French: as

dedicate	dedication	examine	examination
exhilarate	exhilaration	crown	coronation
concatenate	concatena-	explore	exploration
<i>&c.</i>	tion	deprive	deprivation
exert	exertion	embark	embarkation
distort	distortion	3. defalk	defalcation
collect	collection	<i>&c.</i>	
suspect	suspicion	exemplify	exemplifica-
<i>&c.</i>			tion
explain <i>for</i>		explode	explosion
explane	explanation	extrude	extrusion

Numberless are in both tongues the actions so ending, which have no cognate verbs in either: *privation, perturbation, dissertation &c. inanition, emotion, ablation, resurrection, contortion, confusion, alluvion &c.* a class still more copious in English by immediate accessions from the Latin, either never received or now rejected in French: as *sternutation, conflagration, exacerbation, accretion, disquisition, tuition, fruition, volition, oblivion &c.* with *completion* by domestic, or *complexion* by forain analogy.

Actions

Actions properly English add to their verbs *ment*:
 Thus *enjoy, endow, endue; ail, conceal, defile, cajole,*
repair, retire, allure, atone, elope, enrobe, vouchsafe,
seduce, entice, engross, amaze, ease, enfranchise, acknow-
ledge; fulfil, aver, enchant, amend, assess, enrich,
bridge, nourish, settle, form enjoyment, fulfilment &c.
 with the French *amuse amusement, engage engagement*
&c. the almost French, *pay, enrol, envelop, embarrass,*
attack, discern; abate, abase, refine, judge, advertise,
establish &c. payment &c. and, though no longer cor-
 respondent, *agree, impeach, encroach &c. agreement &c.*

Many adopt *ance* the natural off-spring of *ant*:
envy, rely, defy, dally, annoy, allow; clear, appear,
forbear, ensure, grieve, contrive, guide, rid &c. con-
sequence, reliance &c. with *acquaint acquaintance, and*
defeat 3. defeasance, both from old French. Hinder,
remember, encumber, shorten their action a syllable by
 dropping the feeble vowel in *hindrance, remembrance,*
encumbrance, of which the two last once were French;
 are still the actions of *connive, confer &c. conni-*
gence, conference &c. difference however, *reverence, con-*
science, indulgence &c. as well as *prevalence, condolence,*
abhorrence, acquiescence &c. being rather the abstracts
 of *different &c.* than the actions of *differ, revere, con-*
side, indulge &c. prevail, condole, abhor, acquiesce &c.

Some assume *al*: as *try, deny, bury, avow, renew;*
retrieve, revive, requite, refuse, peruse, espouse, carouse;
&c. trial, retrieval &c.

Some *ure*: as *fail, forfeit, depart, indent, waste,*
press, raise, seise, enclose; &c. failure &c. with *pleas-*
ure for pleasure, and discomfit discomfiture, invest in-
vestment, from the French. Two insert t: mix, fix
mixture, fixture. Of these classes are aliment, affi-
ance, tenure &c. which are themselves primitive,
 having no parent verbs in our tongue.

(clii)

Two verbs of like meaning take *or*, one with *i*:
 demean demeanor behave behavior

One verb assumes *ter* with previous variation:
 slay slaughter

Two *der* by accession, and one by exchange:
 rejoin rejoinder attain attainer
 remain remainder

Some aggregate their action collectively: as
 use usage recover recovery
 dote dotage discover discovery
 till tillage bribe bribery
 stop stoppage forge forgery
 court courtship rally rally
 entreat entreaty

Other operations general or particular, especially the latter, spring with various analogy in *t*, *th*, *f*, *ce*, *ch*:

weigh	weight	draw	4. draught
fly	flight		draft
see	sight	drive	drift
grow	growth	thrive	thrift
dy	death <i>for</i>	give	gift
	deth	live	life
heal	health <i>for</i>	believe	belief
	helth	behave	4. behoof
steal	stealth <i>for</i>	bequeath	3. bequest
	stelth	blase	blast
bear	ship's berth	bake	batch
	birth	break	breach
burn	1. brunt	speak	speech
4. ding	dint	lurk	lurch
deserve	desert	wring	wrench

relieve	relief
sue	suit
complain	complaint
restrain	restraint
of like rise ;	
and	
contemn	contempt
expend	expence
from the Latin.	
summons	
almost French,	

Or chiefly by vocal change: as

gap	writhe	wreath
rape	We may add	
tale	lose	lofs
fale	run	race
loan	go	gait
blifs	do	deed
lust	Ec.	
fong		

Some acts or deeds were once the past times of their verbs:

4. dole	learn for	4. lore
4. mote	lern Ec.	

as are several still:

bent	think	thought
shot	may	might
writ	abide	abode
rift	Ec.	
cleft		

Tear retains *tare*; and *share*, however varied in meaning, seems an ancient descendant of *shear*.

But the general action of every verb is collected in the participle present: as *be being*, *do doing*; and often the

the special, sometimes the general, in the theme of the verb itself, whether it have or have not any other action: witness *stay, stop, cast, protest, dissent, dislike*, and *remains* which has lost the singular.

The theme becomes indeed, for conciseness and elegance, the favorite action of the poets, who use not onely *hate, compare, resolve, &c.* for *hatred, comparison, resolution, &c.* but even *disturb, dispose, consult, &c.* for *disturbance, disposal, consultation, &c.*

Some verbs have diverse actions for diverse uses borrowing one and forming another: as

continue	continuation	continuance
dure	duration	4. durance
recognise	recognition	3. recognisance
procure	3. procuration	procurement
instal	installation	instalment
assign	assignation	3. assignment
present	presentation	3. presentment
eject	ejection	3. ejectment
commit	commission	3. commitment
remit	remission	remittance
admit	admission	admittance
save	salvation	salvage
know	notion	knowledge
conceive	conception	conceit
prefer	preference	preferment
deliver	deliverance	delivery
enter	entry	entrance
employ	poet. employ	employment

Few borrow double: as

dilate	dilation	dilatation
retract	retraction	retraction
accept	acception	acceptation

as well as *acceptance* the English formative.

expand
fluxion
expansé
flux
besides the native *flowing* and *flow*.

Fewer form double: as

abutment
stroke
abuttal
streak

Some actions may join either class, as the latter of the following:

move	motion	movement
ordain	ordination	ordinance
suffer	suffering	sufferance
govern	governance	government
suspend	suspension	suspense or suspence <i>formative.</i>

Notwithstanding the natural law in all language that compounds generate as their simples, and the consequence in derivative tongues, that forain fellow-compounds transplanted whether with or without their simples, retain one common analogy; we find often such compounds, which are indeed simples themselves, differ in generation or adoption from their seeming simples, as well as from one another: Thus,

form	formation	perform	performance
cite	citation	incite	incitement
		recite	recital
prove	probation	approve	approbation
	proof	reprove	reproof
		improve	improve- ment
move	motion &c.	remove	removal
		u 2	quit

quit	quittance	acquit	acquittance acquittal application
ply	plying plight pliancy <i>from</i> pliant	apply Ec. comply	compliance <i>from</i> compliant extension extent
tend	tendency <i>as from</i> tendent	extend	intention intent pretention pretence
attend	attention	intend	
contend	contention	pretend	
ascend	ascension ascent	descend	descent condescen- sion condescend- ance
		condescend	

Ascendant, transcendant, and remnant are sometimes employed as actions or effects of *ascend, transcend, and remain.*

incline	inclination	decline	declination declension attainment entertainment maintenance sustenance
detain	detention	attain	
retain	retention	entertain	
contain	continence	maintain	
abstain	abstinence <i>from</i> continent abstinent	sustain	
signify	signification	satisfy	satisfaction
purify	purification	rarefy Ec.	rarefaction
Ec.			

acquire

acquire &c.	acquisition acquest acquirement	enquire	inquisition inquest enquiry
propose	proposition proposal	compose	composition composure
		impose	imposition impost imposture
advise	3. advisement advice	revise	revisal revise

As one verb may have various actions, one action may sometimes serve various verbs of like idea, but different origin, as immediately Latin or French. Thus *construe*, *imprint*, *propound*, *confound* &c. need no other actions than those of *construel*, *impress*, *propose*, *confuse* &c. or indeed than those two parts of themselves they can use in common with all other verbs.

English agents end in *er*, *or*, *ar*, *ary*, *ard*; *ant*, *ent*; *ate*, *ite*; *ast*, *ist*; *ee*, *if*, *an*, or *ian*.

er is the chief ending of agents, whether *doers* or *dealers*: as

play	player	practition	practitioner
see	seer	parishion	parishioner
speak	speaker	confection	confectioner
write	writer	glove	glover
plod	plodder	hat	hatter
idle	idler	saddle	saddler
part as if		mill	millar
parten	partner	garden	gardener
pension	pensioner	waggon	waggoner
petition	petitioner	London	Londoner
practise		village	villager
parish		highland	highlander
as if			

So

So 'mong, for *among*, forms *monger* used onely in composition for *dealer*: as *fishmonger*.

age runs into *enger* in

passage	passenger	wharfage	wharfenger
message	messenger	and perhaps others.	

Dealers insert *y* after *w*, and *i* after *l*, *r*, *th*, *s*: as

law	lawyer	hose	hosier
bow	bowyer	glass	glasier
coal	collier	and so	
spur	spurrier	court	courtier
cloth	clothier		

Some double the *e*, transferring the stress to the end: as

engine	engineer	mountain	mountaineer
musket	musketeer	private	privateer
chariot	charioteer		

Familiar agents often insert *st*: as

throw	throwster	malt	maltster
spin	spinster	tap	tapster
seam	sempster	song	songster
white	whitster	young	youngster

Two also *i*:

choir	choirister	bar	barrister
-------	------------	-----	-----------

Two double the ending:

fruit	fruiterer	uphold	upholsterer or upholster
-------	-----------	--------	-----------------------------

Some formal agents, instead of the French termination, have adopted the *or* of the Latin: as

possess	possessor	translate	translator
oppress	oppressor	correct	corrector
transgress	transgressor		

(clix)

suit	fuitor	lease	3. leasor
4. debt	4. debtor	devise	3. devisor
for det	dettor	survive	3. survivor
debit	debitor	survey	surveyor
credit	creditor	counfel	counsellor
disinherit	3. disheritor	bar	2, 3. barretor

Three from the French insert *i*:

save	Savior	war	warrior
pave	pavior		

One inserts both a vowel and a consonant:

nigh	neighbor
------	----------

ar classes

beg	beggar	ly	liar
	and distinguishes together		
school	scholar	Temple	Templar

ary clothes with dignity: as

pension	pensionary	prebend	prebendary
	inserting <i>i</i> in		
justice		justiciary	

ard denominates with contempt: thus

wife	wisard	loll	lollard
drunk	drunkard	slug	sluggard
dote	dotard	nigh	niggard

as does *ot* in the forain

zeal	zealot
------	--------

ant and *ent* speak verbal agents of form, whether adopted or generated: as

combat	combatant	account	accountant
assist	assitant	communi-	communi-
		cate	cant
claim	3. claimant		
defend	defendant		

corre-

correspond correspond- oppose opponent
ent

ate may be nominal: thus,

potent potentate licence licentiate

ite appropriates to nation or society: as

Israel Israelite Bedlam Bedlamite

ast and *ist* to character and employment: as

paraphrase paraphrast drug druggist

encomium encomiast humor humorist

enthusiasm enthusiast method methodist

methodise

so the forain

baptise baptist case casuist

ee notes the object of transference or the *transferu*: thus,

consign consignee trust trustee

assign assignee commit committee

or assign

present presentee patent patentee

parson imparsoner

and is often opposed to *or* the transferent: as

donor donee *so*

lessor lessee grand grandee

legator legatee devote devotee

if is likewise a law-ending: as

plaint plaintiff shire sheriff

an and *ian*, both forain, add the agent thus to his object:

public publican grammar grammarian

history historian physic physician

academy academican

and

(elxi)

and with greater licence,

city

citizen

y often sinks like *e* in the vowel following: as

philosophy

philosopher

annuity

annuitant

mutiny

mutineer

study

student

dignity

dignitary

ebony

ebonist

dizzy

dizzard

so *i* in

and even *a* in

Levi

Levite

Stagyræ

Stagyrite

From *dull* in *fine dolt* and *dunce*.

English agents are generally alike in both genders. Some however have adopted one of the feminine endings of the French.

Thus a primitive male in *ter* or *tor* is apt to form his female in *tres*: as

porter

portress

ambassador

ambadress

spectator

spectatress

but

tutor

tutress

sempster

sempstress

Few, even law-terms, retain the Latin *trix*: as

administra-
tor

administra-
trix

executor

executrix

on adds *ess*, like

baron

baroness

as do

heir

heiress

poet

2. poetess

peer

peeress

Moabite

4. Moabitess

mayor

mayoress

shepherd

shepherdess

prior

prioress

beathen

author

2. authoress

god

goddess

Others take *ess* with exchange:

procurer

procureess

adulterer

adulteress

x

empe-

emperor
governor

emprefs
governess

3. disseisor
marquis

3. disseiserefs
marchionefs

Immediately French are

traitor
prophet
prince

traitrefs
prophetefs
princefs

duke
abbat

duchefs
abbefs
&c.

and nearly so

count
host

countefs
hostefs

priest
master

priestefs
mistrefs

efs is therefore a formative of form: but

Sultan

Sultana
or Sultanefs

Infant

Infanta

Czar

Czarina
of Muscovy

of Spain or Portugal;
and the female of *flour*
is *flut*.

Other agents, animate or inanimate, are formable
by analogy in all the classes we have seen: Thus,

thumb
dint
ice

thimble
dimple
icicle

dote
tend
'mong

dotterel
tendrel
mongrel

steep
red
four

steeple
ruddle
forrel

horn
thick
close

1. hornet
thicket
closet

beat
stop
gird

beate
stopple
girdle

couple
dribble
front

couplet
dribblet
frontlet

tun
shove
ease

tunnel
shovel
easel

maim
hang
bake 4.

mammoc
hammoc
bannoc

hack
shoot
spin

hatchel
shuttle
spindle

bore
four

bodkin
firkin

stripe

stripe
sap

first
gray

nurse
found
hire

flask
augme
fening

dispen
pear
quince

morn
bury

wilder

4. ray
garb
bottle

have
shave
hold

soil
file
till

gird
break

lick
blote
knock
claw

stripe	stripling	under	underling
sap	sapling	so	
sift	siftling	suckle	suckling
gray	grayling	fondle	fondling
nurse	nurseling	coddle	coddling
found	foundling	and without /	
hire	hireling	sand	sanding
		white	whiting
<i>flasket, pollard, bumpkin, &c.</i> being contemptuous augmentatives, have therefore very properly the less- ening terminations.			

Of the other sorts are

dispense	dispensary	drink	drench
pear	perry	bind	bunch, (bun- dle) bond
quince	quiddeny	lade	load
morn	morrow	ride	road
bury	burrow	drive	drove
wilder	wilderness	shear	shred
4. ray	raiment	shade or shed	shed
garb	garment	sit	seat
battle	battlement	work	wort
have	haft	take	token
shave	shaft	feed	food
hold	hilt	fow	feed
foil	filt	flow	flood
file	filt	fly	flake
till	tilth	rake	rack
gird	girth	pain	pang
break	brake	twine	twinge, twig
	breech	spring	springe, sprig
lick	leech	splint	splint
blote	blotch	weigh	wey
knock	notch	grave	graver
claw	clutch	shut	shutter
		x 2	snuff

snuff	snuffers	hand	hammer
pinch	pincers	brim	brimmer
hale	halter	fry	fritter
ty	tether	lob	lobster
scull	sculler	hold	holster
light	lighter	bolt	bolster
tend	tender	slip	slipper
sauce	saucer	stomach	stomacher
plate	platter	splint	splinter
save	salver	lay	layer
porridge	porringer	suck	sucker
hamp	hamper	bough	bower
from		fun	summer
4. hanap	hanaper	wind	winter

Our adjectives couch fulness in *y* and *ous*, property in *al*, *ic*, *ical*, *ary*, *ish*, *ly*; in *ish* also tendency, and in *ly* period; the relation of substance in *en*; in *able*, *ible*, possibility and fitness, in *ive* aptness of action, in *ant* and *ate* active and passive quality; and in *ial* or *th* ordinal number: Thus,

dew	dewy	clay	clayey
leaf	leafy	film	flimsy
word	wordy	clown	clumsy
wit	witty	anger	angry
grocer	grocery	hunger	hungry
upholster	upholstery	sunder	fundry
(slip or)	} slippery	flap	flabby
slipper		worth	worthy
touch	touchy	sward	1. swarthy
heave	heavy for	red	ruddy
	hevy	stint	stingy

Any letter, not a vowel or *s*, may assume *ous*: as

desire	desirous	moment	momentous
humor	humorous	grief	grievous

wonder wondrous trouble troublous

&c. of the higher stile.

y sinks as elsewhere in this ending: so

mutiny mutinous iniquity iniquitous

or becomes a liquefaction: as

efficacy efficacious study studious

but by proxy in the elevated

beauty beauteous pity piteous

for beauty beuteous plenty plenteous

duty duteous bounty bounteous

so e is inserted for liquefaction in

right righteous court courteous

Some change ion into ous: as

vexation vexatious rebellion rebellious

infection infectious oblivion oblivious

The other endings are thus exempld:

ambrosia ambrosial critic critical

virtue virtual practice practical

scripture scriptural orthodox orthodoxal

addition additional fever several

monument monumental

or liquefied:

ether ethereal microscope microscopic

spectator spectatorial

prejudice prejudicial whimsy whimsical

prudence prudential fine finical

effect effectual

usual custom customary

moment momentary

majesty majestic residue 3. residuary

Milton Miltonic

refi-

resident	} 3. residentia- ry	sour	fourish
residence		hard	hardish
		&c.	and 1. harsh
presbyter	presbyterian	up	uppish
senator	senatorian	lave	lavish
		peep	peevish
Circe	Circean		
Sabea	Sabean	man	manly
Arabia	Arabian	order	orderly
Cesar	Cesarean	state	stately
Newton	Newtonian	time	timely
		day	daily
Jew	Jewish	hour	hourly
Dane	Danish		
Britain	British	&c.	
Cornwal	Cornish	kind	kindly
and contractedly		sour	surly
Wales	Welch	elder	elderly
		eastern	easterly
outland	outlandish	one	onely
ague	aguish		
mode	modish	gold	golden
fool	foolish	brass	brassen
flut	fluttish	wool	woollen
white	whitish		&c. and so
red	reddish	lent	lenten

ern for eren:

leather	leathern	east	
for lether	lethern	easter	eastern

(is poetically lopt in ebony ebon)

perform	performable	change	changeable
desire	desirable	3. action	3. actionable
converse	conversable	fashion	fashionable
ly	liable	service	serviceable
fruit	fruitable		

redne

reduce	reducible	pursue	pursuant
force	forcible	attend	attendant
create	creative	transcend	transcendant
communi-	communi-	converse	conversant
cate	cative	benign	benignant
sport	sportive	impend	impendent
prevent	preventive	correspond	correspond-
conduce	conductive		ent
expres	expressive	importune	importunate
talk	talkative	passion	passionate

Some adjectives admit diminishing terminations: as

dark	darkling	creep	cripple
dear	darling	break	brittle
		nim	nimble
	and with such may be ranked		
cleave	clever	bite	bitter

But *er* is somewhat comparative in

in	inner	up	upper
out	outer, utter	4. neath	nether

Less analogous are

hole	hollow	fill	full
near	narrow	China	chintz-cloth
4. flee	fleet	two	4. twain

From eight digits arise eight decimals or decadals:

4. twain	2 twenty	20	six	6 sixty	60
three	3 thirty	30	seven	7 seventy	70
four	4 forty	40	eight	8 eighty	80
five	5 fifty	50	nine	9 ninety	90

and from the cardinal spring thus the ordinal num-

three	third	four	fourth	five
		3		

five	fifth	twelve	twelfth
fix	sixth	&c.	
seven	seventh	twenty	twentieth
eight	eighth	&c.	
nine	ninth	hundred	hundredth
ten	tenth	thousand	thousandth
eleven	eleventh	million	millioneth or millionth

Many adjectives are collaterally formed from other tongues, with the nouns or verbs of which they express the relation or tendency: Thus,

abstain	abstemious	prose	prosaical
air	aereal	or in the French and more	
matter	material	elegant manner	
parish	parochial	apostolic	
noun	nominal	&c.	
apostle	apostolical	epistle	epistolary
chymist	chymical	prepare	preparatory
surgeon		explain	explanatory
4. chirurgeon	chirurgical	satisfy	satisfactory
grammar	grammatical	imitate	imitable
epigram	epigrammatical	communi-	communi-
		cate	cable
problem	problematical	practise	practicable
		despise	despicable
extasy	extatical	correct	corrigible
theory	theoretical	perceive	perceptible
sympathy	sympathetical	contemn	contemptible
		defend	defensible
energy	energetical	divide	divisible
apology	apologetical	divide	divisive
catechism	catechetical	produce	productive
analysis	analytical	destroy	destructive
palsy	paralytical		

enquire

enquire	inquisitive	supplicate	suppliant
compare	comparative	signify	significant
Some may be counted either forain or domestic: as			
danger	dangerous	philosophy	philosophical
covet	covetous	method	methodical
joy	joyous		or angelic
fulphur	fulphureous		&c. French
vice	vicious	acces	accessory
virtue	virtuous	contradict	contradict-
ambition	ambitious		ory
suspicion	suspicious	compare	comparable
tumult	tumultuous	accept	acceptable
tempest	tempestuous	equity	equitable
contempt	contemp- tuous	convert	convertible
		resist	resistible
event	eventual	contempt	contempti- ble
intellect	intellectual		
sense	sensual	excess	excessive
line	lineal	collect	collective
matrimony	matrimonial	interrogate	interrogative
minister	ministerial	derive	derivative
Jove	jovial	figure	figurative
adverb	adverbial	differ	different
verb	verbal	suffice	sufficient
pyramid	pyramidal	rose	roseate
angel	angelical		
poet	poetical		

so some in *ine*:

Saturn	saturnine	crystal	crystalline
serpent	serpentine	&c.	

Of the former class are many both personal and gentile adjectives: as

Plato	Platonic	Moses	Mosaic
Anacreon	Anacreontic	Ptolemy	Ptolemaic
		y	Asia

Asia	Asiatic	Thessalonica	Thessaloman
Britain	Britannic	Carthage	Carthagi-
Copernicus	Copernican		nian
Hybla	Hyblean	Cambridge	} Cantabri-
Atlas	Atlantean	Cantabrigia	
Samaria	Samaritan	Norway	Norwegian
Abdera	Abderitan	Damascus	Damascene
Tripoli	Tripolitan		damson
Naples	Neapolitan	Nazareth	Nazarene
Augustus	Augustan	Alexandria	Alexandrine
Erastus	Erastian	Byzantium	Byzantine
Samos	Samian	Tarentum	Tarentine
Elyfium	Elyfian		
Cicero	Ciceronian		

Of either seem

Europe	European	Nice	Nicene
Horace	Horatian	Benedict	Benedictine
Oxon	Oxonian	Alps	Alpine
China		Chinese	

with the rest we saw, pages xcvi and following.

Some adjectives terminate variously: Thus *tyranny* *nectar* form *tyrannous*, *nectarean*, and derive *tyrannical* or *tyrannic*, *nectareous*; while *spirit* borrows *spiritual* from the Latin through the French, but forms *spirituous* after doubtful Latin.

le and *er* are the diminutive and frequentative endings of English verbs, whether verbally or nominally sprung: as

wrest	wrestle	suck	suckle
set	settle	jog	joggle
pop	popple	drive	drivel
bib	bibble		

prate	prattle	nest	neffle
wade	waddle	mud	muddle
stride	straddle	bog	boggle
warp	warble	just	jostle or
shove	shuffle		justle
grope	grovel	throat	throttle
dwine	dwindle	wad	wattle
hiss	whistle	fond	fondle
whiz	whizzle	full	fuddle
buz	bustle	fain	new-fangled
pose	puzzle	croo	crookle
spring	sprinkle		crool
chink	jingle	draw	drawl
mix	mingle	spit	spawl
maim	mangle	wink	twinkle
run	ramble	(whirl	twirl)
scrape	scramble	run	trundle
pick	piddle	hand	dandle
cook	coddle	hang	dangle
stray	straggle		
strive	struggle	chat	chatter
withe	wriggle	beat	batter
and perhaps		spit	spatter
brawl	brangle		sputter
rail	wrangle	split	splutter
reel	rumble	fly	
feet	fumble	4. flit, fleet }	flutter
hand	handle	gild	glitter
nib	nibble	clack	clatter
crumb	crumble	smack	smatter
curd	curdle	stick	stutter
crack	crackle	ly	loiter
whif	whiffle		linger
rough		fail	falter
for rus	ruffle	y z	hiss

hiss	}	whisper	jibe	jibber
whiz				jabber
whine		whimper	wave	waver
smile		simper	mold	molder
sing		1. fimmer	wild	wilder
glimpse		glimmer	4. hind	hinder
stand		stammer	out	utter
climb		clamber		

en added to a concrete, sometimes to an abstract, communicates the quality: as

fast	fasten	length	lengthen
ripe	ripen	strengthen	strengthen
cheap	1. cheapen	heart	hearten
less	lessen	and with diminutive frequency	
fright	frighten	hear	hearken for
height	heighten		harken
for hight	highten		

ise turns also objects, sometimes their qualifiers, into action: as

philosophy	philosophise	apostate	apostatise
analogy	analogise	chaste	chasten
annal	annalise		chastise
analysis	analyse	so	
panegyric	panegyris	civil	civilise
epigram	epigrammatise	human	humanise
		&c.	French
			or philo-
critic	criticise		phize
			&c.

Like effect has *e* final after *s*, *th*, and *f*: thus,

glass	glasse, glaze	for brethren	brethren
bath	bathe	cloth	clothe
breath	breathe	loth	lothe

wry	writhe	calf	calve
ten	tithe	shelf	shelve
staff	stave	and so perhaps	
grief	grieve	twin	i. twine
half	halve		

Some add or alter other letters: as

snore	snort	pick	pitch
wave	waft	clack	clash
clean	cleane <i>for</i>	gnaw	gnash
	clense	gape	gasp
rehear	rehearse <i>for</i>	gripe	grasp
	reherse	holy	hallow
part	parse	gold	gild
send	fence	drop	drip
bound	bounce	gripe	gripe
grind	crunch	set	fit
4. fet	fetch		

Four insert *a*, retaining their former vowel but as a subjunctive servile:

dry	drain	or make	dry
ly	lay		ly
rise	raise		rise
prife	praise		to be prized

As adjectives qualify substantives, so do adverbs verbs. From the adjective therefore naturally arises the adverb of quality, or manner; in our tongue by adding *ly*: thus,

wise	wisely	whole	wholly
foolish	foolishly	partial	partially
charming	charmingly	frequent	frequently
wretched	wretchedly	rare	rarely
	or of order:		
second	secondly	fourth	fourthly
third	thirdly	&c.	

So

So adverbs spring from three seeming comparatives,
and from one superlative:

former	formerly	utter	utterly
latter	latterly	most	mostly

from three substantives:

part	partly	4. hap	haply
name	namely		

from two local prepositions used adjectively:

through	thoroughly	and in raised stile:
or		in inly
thorough	thoroughly	

so from adjective adverbs:

near	nearly	outward	outwardly
inward	inwardly	&c.	

An adjective in *le* not pure, that is, articulated
[by a consonant], admits no other *l*: wherefore

noble	nobly	idle	idly
&c.			

The adjective *this* makes *thus*.

Adverbs of time form three collectives:

one	once	and formed
for won	wonce	4. whilom
two	twice	4. erst
three	thrice	of erst

Adverbs of place produce

whence	}	= from	{	where
hence				here
thence				there
whither	}	= to	{	where
hither				here
thither				there
yon	yonder	4. fore	forth	

The parts of ours as of all other speech are transmutable into each other.

Any sound or assemblage may be turned into denomination or action by an introductory *a* or *the* to ascertain the substantive, or a *to* to denominate the verb.

Thus we say

a general <i>bush</i>	to <i>bush</i> a noise
a <i>yea</i> and a <i>nay</i>	to <i>yea</i> and <i>nay</i>
or in the plural	
<i>bums</i> (or <i>bems</i>) and <i>harws</i>	to <i>bum</i> (or <i>bem</i>) and <i>harw</i>
<i>tbous</i> and <i>thees</i>	to <i>tbou</i> and <i>thee</i>

So

a <i>when</i> and a <i>where</i>	to <i>when</i> &c.
a <i>through</i> or a <i>thorough</i>	
a <i>if</i> or a <i>but</i>	
a <i>yes</i> or a <i>no</i>	
<i>yesses</i> or <i>noes</i>	
&c.	

Noun runs into verb in order to make : as

a <i>ditch</i>	to <i>ditch</i>
	perform : as
an <i>assault</i>	to <i>assault</i>
	produce ; as
a <i>shower</i>	to <i>shower</i>
	render : as
a <i>knight</i>	to <i>knight</i>
	become : as
a <i>master</i> [to]	to <i>master</i>
	or personate : as
a <i>father</i>	to <i>father</i>
	employ : as
a <i>pen</i>	to <i>pen</i>

bestow :

bestow: as
 a name to name
 place: as
 a place to place
 whether to put in: as
 a pin to pin

pull out: as
 a bone to bone

put on: as
 feathers to feather
 powder to powder

or take off: as
 bark to bark
 dust to dust

Some act in different capacities: as from
 a ship to ship, either to put or
 receive in it
 a light to light, either to impart
 or to acquire it
 a fool to fool, either to render
 or play one
 a head to head, which may sig-
 nify to give, to get, or
 to be one

Others in personating take an active form with it:
 as from

a { lord
 sinner
 saint } to { lord
 sinner
 saint } it

An adjective becomes a verb in order to communi-
 cate or acquire the qualifier, that is, in order to ren-
 der or become so qualified: as

bare to bare } elegantly for to make (or
 better to better } render) bare or better.

lower

to lower for to bring or
become lower

clear

to clear for to make or grow
clear

Noun and verb thus chiefly interchangeable, we have seen verb exhibit noun in various classes; a diminutive, for instance, in *suckling*, a collective in *salading*, an action or its effect in *writing* &c. and the radical verb become its own most elegant action in *slay*, *hate* &c. as it may too its most diminutive agent in *fribble*, *flask*, *fly*; *drag*, *stand*, *set*, &c.

Pronouns are themselves a sort of substantives, having no other office than to represent them: as *do he* or *she* a male or a female, *it* a thing, and *they* both persons and things.

A general representative of person is couched in the numerical adjective *one*: as, *One loves one's self*.

Adjectives may suppress their substantives; as

this	}	for	this	}	{	person
that			that			thing
which			which			thing or things
one, first			one, first			person or thing
third	}	for	third	}	{	person
singular			singular			number
present			present			tense
indicative			indicative			mood

So

for

The Athenian republic
and the RomanThe Athenian republic
and the Roman republicThe French or the English
tongueThe French tongue or
the English tongue

or may become substantive: as

a Roman
an intimate
a parallel

}	for	{	a Roman person
			an intimate friend
			a parallel line

z

and

and plural: as

the French
goods
betters

} for { the French people
good things
better persons

All participles are adjectives; but many adjectives seem participles of nominal verbs which are rather possible than real: as

money	moneyed	orphan	orphaned
letter	lettered	wretch	wretched
verse	versed	&c.	

so *cunning* from the old *to cun*, and *madding* from *to mad*, scarce in use.

As qualifiers may personate denominations, so may sometimes denominations qualifiers: thus,

a mother-tongue } for { a maternal tongue
a warrior-steel } a warlike steel

The adverb *most* may officiate for *greatest*, in *most part*. In *most money*, *most men*, &c. *of* is understood.

For adjectives may be used likewise adverbs of place: as

a far country } for { a [far-] distant country
a forward genius } an advanced genius

and adverbial prepositions: as

a toward temper } for { a tractable temper
a thorough scholar } a thorough-bred scholar

Adjectives instead of their off-spring adverbs may elegantly qualify verbs: as

to sing sweet } or { sweetly
to think right } rightly
He scarce breathes. } He scarcely breathes.

Forma-

Formative adjectives in *ly* produce therefore no other adverbs, harmony abhorring the repetition.

So: The *daily* advertiser advertises *daily*.

Timely aid aids *timely*.

An *only* heir inherits *only*.

A *kindly* heart speaks *kindly*.

But a *surly* fellow answers *furlily* or *surly*, the origin of *surly* not being quite so obvious.

The adjective and adverb have likewise but one form in *wrong*, *ill*; *small*, *little*, *long*; so in *better*, *best*; *worse*, *worst*; *less*, *least*; in *first* also and *next*, though *last* form sometimes *lastly*. For *ly* cannot terminate comparative or superlative qualifiers of action; because adverbs like adjectives become comparative and superlative by assuming *er* and *est*, where such assumption does not offend Harmony. As we say then, *glad*, *gladder*, *gladdest*; *noble*, *nobler*, *noblest*: so may we *gladly*, *gladlier*, *gladliest*; *nobly*, *noblier*, *nobliest*; more elegantly as less commonly than *more* and *most* *gladly* and *nobly* &c.

So *rather* and *sooner*, perhaps both formerly comparative adjectives, remain now *only* in the adverbs.

Needs in-fine with *must* or *will* is often used for necessarily: as, *He must needs* or *needs must* do it.

For adverbs of quantity are adopted the adjectives *pretty*, *very*, *mighty*, which also form regular adverbs: for adverbs of time, the adjectives *still*, *long*, and *late*, which generates likewise *lastly*: for adverbs of place, the adjectives *near*, *opposite*, with the prepositions *over*, *against* &c.

Prepositions without regimen become, we know, adverbs; as adverbs with regimen must be prepositions: thus,

adverbs

in heaven *above*

in the earth *beneath*

prepositions

above the heavens

beneath the earth

Prepositions are also performed by the participles present *being, seeing, considering, concerning, touching, during, facing, including, saving, bating*: as 4. *being* that case, (or that case being,) *considering* the circumstances &c. by *past* the participle past: as *past* such a time or place; and by the verbs *save, except, witness*: as

all 4. *save* one

except a few

3. *witness* our hands

Whatever merely joins words or sentences, is originally or occasionally a *conjunction*.

Such therefore become the adjectives *both, either, neither, whether, even, like*: as

both [the] one and the other; *both* because—and &c.

He *even* loves his enemies. He loves *even* them.

Do [thou] *like* him. (where *to* is understood.)

The old verb *to wit* for *namely* in specification: as

My reasons are various, *to wit* or *namely*: &c.

The prepositional participles *seeing*, and formerly *being*, for *since*: as

seeing (or 4. *being*) you think so

Various adverbs, *to wit*: *namely, else, how, when, where; yet, again; now, then, sometimes*.

So the prepositions *for, since, besides, without*: as

I will tell you *how* it happened: *for* it is extraordinary. *For* for this cause &c.

Any word interjected is an *interjection*: so the substantives *peace! silence! i. stuff! nonsense!* the adjectives *what! good! right! sure! true! excellent!* &c. the verbs *come! hold! behold!* the adverbs *sofly! gently!* &c.

The generation and substitution of our words thus exhibited, their composition, that other source which multiplies at once the forain and domestic wealth we have seen, demands our next regard.

English verbs are compounded with the prepositions *in, with; over, under; against; 4. fore;* and for which is rather to be ranked with the inseparable components: *a, en, be; un, dis, mis; de, re, pre; inter, counter, super, sub, trans, per, besides con* or *co.*

The separable mix their meaning literally or figuratively; the inseparable according to the manner of the French whence they all, but *be* and *un, per* and *super*, are immediately borrowed.

In precedes literally in few: as *inlay, instil, imprint.*

With we find for *back* in *with-hold, withdraw;* and for *against* in *withstand.*

Over combines transition, inversion, superiority or excess: as, *overflow, overthrow, overtop, over-do, 1. overbear, overtake.*

So to *overlook*, or *oversee* a thing, may signify either to superintend, or 1. pass over it.

Under couches inferiority or defect: as *underflow, under-do, 1. undergo, understand, undertake.*

Against compounds onely *gainsay.*

Fore joins priority: as *foresee, forearm.*

For follows its French parent in the sense of *from, out or away:* thus *forbid, forbear, forswear, forsake, forgo; forgive, forget; 3. forclosse, with the old participle, now onely a participial, forlorn.*

A doubles the consonant as in French before *p, f, t, s, c:* with verbs in *appraise, attempt, asswage* (from *swage* or *swag*), *account;* with substantives in *apportion, 3. afforest, affright, attune;* with the adjectives *pale* and *certain*, in *appall* and *ascertain*,
which

which must double the *c* by *s*, as *acknowledge* must close the short vowel by *c*, retaining the mute *k* of the simple.

G is also doubled in 3. *aggrieve*, as in *aggrandise* regardless of origin.

L is double in *allot*, *allure*; but single in *alight*.

Elsewhere *a* is singly prefixed without much accretion of meaning, unless of solemnity by length: as in *amount*, *arise*, *abide*, *awake*; *award*, *amaze*, *abash*, *abet*. *Ashamed* and *accursed* are but participials.

In like manner *en* or *em* may join a verb, or a noun: *enwrap*, *embroider*, *enlighten* poetically *enlight*, *embolden* as if from *bolden*; *enclose*, *entreat* &c. *encamp*, *emborwer*, *entangle*, *enrobe*, *embody*, *embattle*, *enact*, *entrust*, *empower*, *enfranchise*; *enslave*, *enthrall* &c. *enable*, *enoble*, *endear*, *ensanguine*, *empurple*, *embitter* &c.

E is therefore more analogous in *emplead*, *enspirit*, *enure*, *enurn*; more etymological too in *emprison*, tho' *imprison*, as if in *prison*, seems to prevail.

The English inseparable *be*, like the French *à* or *en*, copiously communicates, or deeply involves in, an action, a thing, or a quality: as *bedaub*, *bestrinkle*, *bewilder*, *bewail*, and *belove* scarce used but in the participle or participial *beloved*. So *beset*, *bespeak*, whether *speak* to a person or for a thing; *beseech* from *seek*; *beget*, *begin*, *bethink* one's self, *behave* [one's self], *behold*, *bestow*; *become*, *besall* &c. *bedew*, *temire*, *benight*, *beguile*; *befriend*; 2. *terogue*, *befool* &c. *becalm*, *belate*, *belong*. But *be* in *behead* is privative.

The English *un* and the Latin *dis*, which drops the *s* before another [*s*], are our inseparable prepositions of privation or denial, and though both correspondent to the French *dé* or *des*, of no such promiscuous service.

Un undoes or takes away: *dis* denies or divides. Thus *undo*, *undecieve*, *unbury*; *unleave*, *unman*; *unbal-*

low &c. *disbelieve, disjoin, discountenance, dismay; disrebe, disfranchise, dispirit; disable* &c.

Dis alone precedes a vowel: as *disallow, disentangle, disinter, disown, disunite*; unless in liquefaction: as *unyoke*.

Some verbs admit either privative in its way. Thus *to unpeople, unburden, uncover*, is to remove the people, the burden, the cover; whereas *to dispeople, to disburden, to discover*, are the opposites or reverses of *to people, to burden, to cover*. So *to unqualify* bereaves of qualification, and *to disqualify* conveys disqualification. We say in fine *unclose* in the literal sense, and *disclose* in the figurative: as *we unclose our lips in order to disclose our mind*.

The Latin negative *in* is used etymologically for *un* or *dis* in *indispose, incapacitate, invalidate*.

Dis is elegantly dispersive in *dissolve, dispart*, (losing in) *disport, distain*; but almost redundant in *disannul*, as *un* is entirely in 4. *unclose*.

Mis like its parent combines always error: as *misunderstand, misrepresent; misbecome, misgive; mistime, misplace* &c.

De compounds like *un* or *dis*, *dethrone*, 1. *destrower, debar*; like *en* or *be*, *defile* (as though from 4. *file*), *desorce*, 3. *depasture, depicture*; *demean, debase, embosc* being used but for *adulterate with coin*.

Re is the English as well as the French and [the] Latin reduplicative: as *retake, reland, remind, reenter, reinter*, 1. *rely*.

Pre implies, as in French and Latin, *before*; *inter* between or among; *counter* against, *super* over, *sub* under, *trans* beyond, *per* through: as

Preengage, 1. *prepossess, preordain* or *foreordain*; *interchange, intermix, interleave*; *counteract, countervail* as if *counteravail*; *superadd, superinduce, superabound, superintend; subsign, subdivide; transpire, transpire*.

Many

Many other verbs as well as various of these last, so coincide with our analogy that they may be equally counted compounds and transplants: thus

Inbale, implant, impress; abate, allay, attain, assign, assort, 4. affray, whence remains our participial *af-fraid, accussem, annul; encumber, enjoy, endamage, endet, embalm, embrace, enrage, enrich: decamp, deform and depaint* are French, but *defraud* is Latin.

So *conjoin* comes immediately from the former, as *cooperate* from the latter language; and to one or other, nay often to both as well as to ours (where they are simple) may belong such compounds as the following; of which the parts common to all three are noted with the Italic character.

ex-, in-, con-, dis-, at-, pre-, tend; de-, re-, in-, con-, trans-, per-, form; af-, in-, trans-, pre-, fix; ab-, dis-, re-, solve; sub-, en-, ad-, con-, dis-, join.

The adverbs *out, up* and *back* associate in like manner with verbs. *Out* elegantly adds *beyond*: as *outdo, outwit, 1. outstrip*. *Up* compounds but two: *uphold, 1. upbraid*. And *back* the same number: *1. backslide, 1. backbite*.

Prepositions of situation: *after, above* &c. unite adverbially with participles past into participials: thus, *foresaid, before-mentioned, above-cited; inborn* &c.

So the adverbs of direction *up, down*: as *uplifted, downcast; out, forth* with participles present; as *out-standing, forth-coming*; and the adverbs of quality *well, ill*, with either participle: as *well-meaning, ill-meaning*, for *il-ment, well-spoken, well-principled*, &c.

Over with qualifiers denotes excess for too: as *over-scrupulous, over-scrupulously*.

Super joins *above* to *fine, eminent, human, natural* as does *preter* beside to the last adjective: *superfine* &c.

By
emin
witho
dinary
Up
up and
Con
adject

In
adject
of Eng
ble as
fellow
m like

Info
inausp
impious
imperfe
terate,
sensitive,
table, i
ble, ina
baustibi
fible &c

Such
of like
from th
inconsta
indirect
indispens
curable,
table, &
bustible,
ble, imp

By

By like coincidence with origin we find *pre* in *pre-eminent*, and *extra* prefixing *beyond to ordinary*, as *without to parochial, judicial, and mundane: extraordinary, &c.*

Up and *in* compose each an adjective with *land*; so *up* and *down* with *right: upland &c.*

Con, or *co* before a vowel, also compounds some adjectives: as *contemporary, coeternal.*

In is the negative compounder of our Roman adjectives, of those especially in *al, ous, t, te*; even of English formatives in *ive*, and of such in *al* and *ble* as begin with *l, r, or m*; the *n* running into its fellow-liquids respectively as it precedes them, into *m* likewise before a labial: thus,

Informal, immoral, illegal, irrational, ineffectual; inauspicious, inodorous, incurious, inglorious, infamous, impious; inelegant, insignificant, inconvenient, infrequent; imperfect, incorrect, incompact, inexact; inaccurate, illiterate, indefinite, irresolute; inactive, inattentive, inoffensive, inconclusive; improbable, inconsiderable, immutable, illaudable, inculpable, irreprovable, 3. indefeasible, inapplicable, indissoluble, indocible, ineligible, inexhaustible, irresistible, inexpressible, irreversible, indefensible &c.

Such are compounded after the Latin: but many of like origin are both French and English, adopted from the one or composed in the other: thus *impartial, inconstant, independant, indecent, irreverent; indistinct, indirect; incapable, inimitable, invariable, indeclinable, indispensable, inexcusable, incontestable, indisputable, incurable, irremediable, irreparable, incomparable, incomfortable, &c. so inflexible, invisible, incompatible, incombustible, indivisible; irreprehensible, inaccessible, insensible, imperceptible, inconvertible, incorruptible &c. ignoble*

is also the French and the English from the Latin negative of *noble*.

And with small variation *impure*, *immediate*, *indiscrete*; *immodest*, *invalid*, *indocil*; *indevout*, *incorporeal*; *impracticable*, *inhuman*, *infallible*, *indelible*, *immortal*, *irregular*; *improper*, *involuntary* &c.

Un is the negative of domestic adjectives: as *unclean*, *uncommon*, *unusual*, *unchangeable*, *unblamable*; *unapproachable*, *undissolvable*; *unserviceable*, *unstatutable*. So *unfit*, *unlike*, *ununiform*, *unmanly*, *unparliamentary* &c.

Forainers used as natives take the English negative, when in compounds not their original: as *unnecessary*, *unnatural*, *ungenial*, *ungenerous*, *ungracious*, *unscrupulous*; *unpleasant* for *unplesant*, *unimportant*, *unindulgent*, *unmagnificent*, *uncircumspect*; *unapprehensive*; *unplausible*, *untenable*, *unprofitable*, *unfavorable*, these two as English formatives; and so those in *ical* or *ic*: as *unpoetical*, *unpoetic*: yet we use *inorganical*, *immethecal*, *impolitic*, and may *impoetic* as well as *implausible*.

Nay some are so naturalised as to prefer *un*, whose parents are denied by *in*: *unable*, *unequal*, *uncivil*, *uncertain*, *undue*, *unjust*, *unapt*, (*inept* being entirely foreign, and so a simple in English,) *unquiet*, *unfortunate*, *uncharitable*, *unalterable*, *unimaginable*, the four last seeming also compounds of domestic formatives. To this class Harmony subjoins *unintelligible*.

Some few in-fine admit either negative, regarded as adoptives or formatives: thus *insincere*, *insecure*, *incorrupt*, *incomplete*, *impolite*, *inhospitable*, *inalienable*, *innavigable*; less elegantly *unsincere* &c. so *insupportable*, *insurmountable*, *impardonable*, which may likewise be compounded as natives.

We rarely however say *instable*, *insociable* or *insoial*, *intractable*; but almost always *invaluable*, *inconceivable*, and for every reason *irreproachable*.

But *un*'s most elegant and *unrivaled* negation is that which it combines with participles or participials: as *unblaming, unblamed; undisputing, undisputed; unerring, unwearied, unaffraid, unlearned for unlearned, unlettered, unversed, unexampled* &c.

Ambiguity attends the use of the negative with formatives of verbs that are themselves compounded with it: thus *undecivable* is either the verbal of possibility from *undecieve*, or the negative of *decivable*. So *undeceiving undeceived* are the participles of the negative verb, or the negatives of the simple participles.

Two participials transfer the forain negative *incomposed*, and *indigested*, though *composed* and *digested* be also regularly compoundable; and though *discompose* must preserve its participle.

Dis denies few adjectives, if any, beside *courteous*, which admits likewise *un, loyal, honest*; so *interested* as to *interest* and *agreeable* as *agree*; these five however after the French; and so the English *similar, obedient, affectionate, passionate: discourteous, dissimilar* &c.

But various collectives that coincide with their verbs: as *proportion, credit, grace; honor, advantage, order, array* and *comfort*, which are French: *disproportion* &c.

In like manner *disease, distemper, disprofit, disquiet, disfavor, disregard, distaste, dislike, disuse, &c.* So *disservice, disunion, disbelief*, as *disserve, disunite, disbelieve* &c. and so the other abstracts *diskindness, disharmony, disparity, dissemblance*; of which the two last are French, as *imparity* and *dissimilitude* are Latin.

Forain abstracts are denied as forain adjectives: thus *inaction, inattention, inaccuracy, impropriety, incapacity, &c.* and even *inability, inequality, inhospitality, injustice, inexperience, &c.*

Un compounds a few abstracts as well as *dis*, by derivation or analogy: *uncircumcision*, *unbelief*, *undress*, *unrest*, *untruth*, *unbrist*, *unimportance*, as *uncircumcised*, *unbelieving*, *untrue*, &c.

The prepositions *over*, *under*; 4. *fore*, 4. *hind*, by, *through*, with the inseparable *sur*, *super*, *sub*, *inter*, *counter*, compound adverbially their several modes of situation with nouns substantive thus: *over-match*, *over-measure* &c. So, with the French or Latin *plus*, *overplus* as well as *surplus*.

The French *sur* is prepositive in *surantler*, *surloin*, *surcoat*, *surname*, 3. *surrejoinder*, *surmaster*; as the Latin *super* in *supercargo* and *superintendant* like *superintend*.

Under opposes *over* or the adjective *upper*: as *underlip*, *under-waistcoat*, *underwood*, 1. *under-plot*; *undersecretary*, *under-officer*, *under-servant*, *understrapper* &c.

So its Latin equivalent in some names of form: *subalmoner*, *subreader*, *subdelegate* &c. and so *subgovernor* or *under-governor*, *subbrigadeer*, or *under-brigadeer* &c.

(The Latin noun *vice* in like manner compounds a vicegerent or substitute: as *vicepresident*, *viceadmiral*.)

Fore joins things or persons thus: *fore-foot*, *forehead*, *fore-part*, *fore-court*, *fore-door*, *foreland*, *foremast*; *forenoon*; 1. *foreman*, *forerunner*, *forefather* &c.

Opposite to *fore* in place is the old preposition *hind*, the adjective *hinder*, or the adverb *back*: as *hind-foot*, or *hinder-foot*, *hind-head*, *hind-part*, *hinder-part* or *back-part*, *back-court*, *back-door*; *back-sword*, *back-blow*.

Fore's opposite in time is *after*, which may also contrast the adjective *former*: as *afternoon*, *after-ages*; *after-wit*.

Inter speaks interval in *intercolumnation*, *interveign*; and reciprocation in *intercourse*, *interview*.

Counter its natural contrariety or opposition: as counter-rail, counter-tally; 1. counter-part, 1. counter-
part.

Mis combines here too its constant opposition to the right: thus, misconduct is often miscalled misfortune.

The adverbs of quality *well*, *ill*, and the particles of direction *in*, *out*; *up*, *down*; *on*, *off*; *by*, *through*, or *thorough*, whether adverbs or adverbials, compound thus actions and agents: *well-being*, *well-doing*, *ill-doing*, *in-coming*, *out-going*, *up-rising*, *down-fitting*; *laying*, *off-putting*; *by-standing*, *thorough-reading*, &c. *well-doer*, *in-comer*, &c. So *welfare*, *inlet*, *outlet*; *up-fall*, *outfall*, *downfall*, *offal*; vulgarly *infal* &c. *in-come*, *instep*, *inroad* or *inrode*, *indraught* now *indraft*, *influx*, *insight*; *upshot*, *downlook*; *uproar*, *outcry*, *onset*, *offset*, *offspring*; *inmate*, *outcast*, *outlaw*.

In, *out*, &c. specify no less naturally the situation of things: as *inside*, *outside*; *out-house*, *out-line*; &c. *by-way*, *by-word*; *thoroughfare*.

But the specifying particles may also be subjunctive: thus, *doing-well*, *coming-in*, with the rest of that class; or even preferably and onely *draw-back*, *go-down*, *go-by*, *look-out*, *put-off*, *come-off*, *cast-off*; *whipper-in* &c.

Other adverbials are prepositive: *high-flying*, *high-tier*, *new-comer*, &c. 4. *twixt* in fine compounds *twixt*, *a do*, and *be behalf* as *behave*.

Some add perhaps to the English as well as French inseparables the Greek *anti* against, and the Latin *pro* for, in *antichrist*, *proconsul* &c. which may better be counted simple transplants; though they have indeed been imitated, as *antipape*, *pronem*, in one language, whence *antipope*, *pronoun*, in the other.

Beside the prepositional, English nouns admit many elegant combinations. The

The principal is that of two substantives transposed, the object assuming the precedence, and qualifying the other as its property.

Thus the object prefixed to the agent specifies his agency: as *papermaker, watchmaker, shoemaker; ship-builder, bookseller, ironmonger; stockjobber, tooth-drawer, 1. fortune-hunter; shepherd* as if *sheep-herd, churchwarden, house-carpenter, shipwright, goldsmith, sword-cutter, pastry-cook, tallow-chandler, linen-draper, exchange-broker, wine-mercant.*

The general appellatives or denominatives of person, *man, woman, &c.* are often subjoined for the dealer, driver, plier or appertainer whatever: as *oil-man, penman, carman, waterman, horseman, footman, footboy, linkboy, errand-boy; herb-woman, orange-girl, milkmaid.* So *countryman* and *country-man, Ross-man, Indianman* or *India-ship* &c.

The appropriating *s* is retained after *t* and *d* in *sportsman, draftsman, craftsman, statesman, tradesman, seedsman, beadsman, tidesman, swordsmen, herdsman* &c. *4. herdsman*, so in *3. daysman, townsman, salesman*, and in *huntsman, steersman, lodesman, spokesman*, where the specifiers are a sort of inseparable formatives from the verbs *hunt, steer, lead* and *speak*.

As *schoolman* so *schoolboy, schoolfellow* &c. *schoolmaster, writing-master, singing-boy* &c. *journeyman* for *dayman*, *4. chare-woman* for *washing-woman; day-schoolar, day-laborer, shipmate, messmate; field-officer, rear-admiral, &c.* and so is formed *woman* as if *womb-man*.

In the same manner agents irrational or inanimate as *woodpecker, gnat-snapper, grasshopper; apple-roaster, nutcracker, toothpicker.*

Thus also the action, abstract, or thing is subjoined to its object or specifier of property or relation, tendency or fitness, kind in-fine or quality whatsoever

paper-making, watch-making, &c. *skipwrec*, *water-fall*, *earthquake*, *sunshine*, *warfare*, *self-love*; *penyweight*, *penyworth*, 3. *copy-hold*, 3. *jail-delivery*; *church-door*, *church-yard*; *York-minster*, *morning-prayer*, *prayer-book*, *school-book*; *copper-plate*, *copperplate*; *gold-watch*, *goldfinch*; 1. *silver-Thames*, 1. *silver-sound*.

A rational agent naturally subjunctive, as we saw, seldom the specifier or prepositive: yet as *bridegroom*, *brideman*, *bridemaid*, *bridechamber*, *mankind*, *master-piece*, 3. *bishop-hold*, *godfather* &c. But all else, animate or inanimate, can specify by subjoining whatever belongs or relates to it: thus, 1. *husband* as if *house-band*, 1, 2. *blockhead*, 1. *ox-eye*, *jaw-bone*, *horsebat*, *horsehoe*, *molehil*, *cobweb*, *rose-bud*; *chimney-top*, *fire-side*, *sea-side*, *north-wind*, *daylight*, *law-term*. It remains in *thanksgiving*, *hairbreadth*, *berse-wax*, *hogthead*, and though involved in 1. *coxcomb* of *cock's comb*.

The prior noun specifies the use or kind of the posterior in such as: *sail-cloth*, *fruit-tree*, *wine-glass*, *mart-bottle*, *tea-table*, *cupboard*, *alehouse*, *playhouse*; *whip*, *wolfbane*, (but with the *s* in *ratbane*), *bird-me*, *eye-salve* &c. so *lodestone*, *millstone*, *mile-stone*; *wind-mill*, *cornmill*, *paper-mill* or *papermill* &c.

Thus also *sky-lark*, *sky-rocket*; *elbow-chair*, *arm-chair*; *sand-glass*, *hour-glass*; *shellfish*, *strawberry*, *pancake*, *onion-sauce*, *cherry-brandy*, 1, 2. *cherry-cheeks* &c.

So action is a natural object of fitness or tendency: as *drawing-pen*, *writing-paper*, *cyphering-book*; *wash-house*, *draw-bridge*, *fly-boat*; *pacthread*, *chokepear*, *glow-worm*, *scarecrow*; *watchman*, *tirewoman*, *foster-father*, *nurse-child*.

This union may always, and must often, especially when translated into other tongues, be resolved into transposal of its parts reconnected by a preposition: thus,

thus, *maker of paper, of watches, &c. carpenter for houses, cook in pastry &c.* But the agents *monger, bard, wright and smith*, are grown old out of composition; nor is 1. *man* used elsewhere for *ship*, except *man of war*, which never enters into it.

We may say however a *man* of the *pen*, of the *sword*, of *craft*, of *drafts*, of the *country*, of the *town* &c. a *woman* with *herbs*, a *maid* with *milk*, the *man* of *Ross*, a *ship* of, for, or from *India* &c. a *man* [fit] for *burning*, *steering*, *leading*, *speaking*; or to *hunt* &c. a *man* of the *schools*, a *boy* at *school*, a *master* of a *school*, a *master* for *writing* &c. a *laborer* by the *day*, *admiral* of (or in) the *rear*; scarcely a *pecker* of *wood*, or a *picker* of *teeth*, a *hopper* in *grass* &c.

Just so we can uncompound the other classes: a the *making* of *paper*, of *watches*, &c. the *building* of a *wreck* of a *ship*, a *fall* of *water*; the *love* of [one's] *self*, the *weight* of a *peny*, 3. *holding* by *copy*, 3. *delivery* from *jail*; the *door* of a *church*, the *minster* of *York*, a *plate* of *copper*, a *watch* of *gold*; *chamber* of a *bride*, *holding* of a *bishop*, *father* to (or towards) *God*; the *bone* of the *jaw*, the *shoe* of a *horse*, a *term* of [the] *law*, the *giving* of *thanks*, the *breadth* of a *hair* &c.

In like manner, the *cloth* of *sails*, or *cloth* [fit] for [making] *sails*, a *tree* for [bearing] *fruit*, a *glass* for [holding] *wine*, a *house* for [selling] *ale*, for [exhibiting] *plays* &c. *salve* for [healing] or to [heal] the *eye* &c. a *stone* for the 4. *lode* or *leading* of a *ship*, for [the service of] the *mill*, for [marking] the *miles*; a *mill* for [receiving] the *wind* (as its mover), for [grinding] *corn*, for [the making of] *paper* &c.

So a *lark* or a *rocket* [fit] for [soaring] the *sky*, a *chair* for [supporting] the *elbows*, or fashioned with 1. *arms*, a *glass* [filled] with *sand*, for [running] an *hour*; a *fish* [fenced] with a *shell*, a *berry* [propagated] with *straw*, a *cake* [made] in the *pan*, *sauce* [cooked]

with *onion*, *brandy* [impregnated] with *cherries*, *cheeks* as of *cherry* &c.

And so in-fine a *pen* [fit] for *drawing*, a *house* for *crashing*, *thread* for *packing*, a *man* for *watching*, a *child* for *nursing* or being *nursed*; likewise a *pen* [fit] to *draw*, as a *pear* [apt] to *choke*, &c.

A diminutive agent starts often up from a diminutive action and its object: thus *teltale*, *pickbank*, *makebate*, 1. *chucfarthing*, *smelfeast*, 1. *turncoat* &c. so *turnpike*, *wagtail* &c. and so *donothing*, *springall*; *save-all* &c. sometimes invertedly: *all-heal* &c.

Or from an action and its manner, as we have seen: thus, *cast-away*; *turnover*; *holdfast*.

Sometimes on the contrary from the manner or object and the action: as *welk-wisher*, *upstart*, &c. *shoe-blac*, *witwound*; *catcall*, *pillowbear*, &c.

Two substantives composing one idea, the foregoing specificative of the following, are naturally linked by a hyphen, as neither two individual things, nor one inseparable word: thus, *man-servant*, *maid-servant* or *servant-maid*, *man-child*, *be-* (or *buck-*) *goat*, *she-bear*, *buck-coney*, *doe-coney*, *jack-ass*, *gib-cat*, *cock-sparrow*.

So *mother-church*, *queen-mother*, *empress-queen*; *lord-mayor*, *lady-mayorefs*; *head-master*, *merchant-tailor*, *swalsher-woman*, *fisher-boy*, *fellow-creature*, *brother-artist*, *sister-art*, *virgin-honey*, *flint-stone* &c. But *roebuck* seems to exemplify the specification of fitness.

A substantive may arise in like manner from an adjective and a substantive, sometimes a substantive and an adjective, combined in a peculiar meaning; the adjective however always qualifying or specifying the substantive.

Hence therefore *Englishman*, *Scotchman* &c. *gentleman*, *nobleman*, *madman*, *freeman*, *freehold*, *freestone*; *woollen-draper*, *woollen-cloth*, *sweetheart*, *sweet-tooth*, *sweet-ball*; *fresh-butter*, *wild-fowl*, *good-fellow*, *good-nature*, *good-breeding*; *grandfire*, *grandame* as if *grand-dame*; *blacsmith*, *blacbird*; *white-friar*, 2. *red-coat*, *grayhound*; *wholesale*, *half-moon*; *highlands*, *lowlands*, *netherlands*; *holiday*, 2. *workiday*, *handicraft*, *fisticuf*, *petticoat*; *twelvemonth*, *sennight* as if *seven-night*, *fortnight* as if *fourteen-night*; *gospel* as if *good-spel* &c. *mad-house*, *sick-room* &c. may be counted either appropriating specifications, as *house of* (or *for*) the *mad*, *room of the sick*, &c. or of the present class, agreeing figuratively.

On the other hand *captain-general*, *blood-royal*, *letters-patent*, &c.

Nor is a compound confined to two parts: for composition must be as manifold as specification, the specifier always preceding the specified, unless in the case just shown: thus, *child's-coat-maker*, *watch-motion-* (or *movement-*) *maker*, *clock- and watch-maker*, *copperplate-printer*, *wholesale-dealer*, *warehouse-keeper*, *warehouse-man* &c. *foremast-man*, *midship-man*, *blue-coat-boy*, &c. *north-west-wind*, *freestone-house*, *four-wheel-chaise*, *pebble-crossbow*, *drawbridge-pully*, *mock-India-paper-hanging-warehouse* &c. all resolvable, as the two-part-compounds, into the specification directly subjoined to its object: *maker of childrens coats*, of the *motion* (or *movement*) of a *watch*, of *clocks and watches*; a *printer in copperplate*, a *dealer in wholesale*, the *keeper* &c. of a *warehouse*, a *man of the foremast*, of the *midship*; a *boy of the bluecoat-hospital* &c. a *wind from the north-west*, a *house of freestone*, a *chaise with four wheels*, a *cross-bow for* [shooting with] a *pebble*, the *pully of a drawbridge*, a *warehouse of hangings of mock-paper of India*.

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But the indirect or prefixed specification finds no place in denominations of form or solemnity: as *term of art*, 3. *father-in-law*, *father in God*, *fellow of a college*, *preceptor to a prince*, 1. *governor of a castle*, *man of mode*, *man of war*, 1. *cat-and-nine-tails*.

With like analogy are places and persons reciprocally appropriated or specified: thus, *Scotland*, *Westmoreland*, &c. the *land of Scots*, of the *West-mores* vulgarly *moors* &c. *Poland*, *England*, *Northumberland*, as if *Pole-land*, *Angle-land*, *North-humber-land*. *Yorkshire*, *Perthshire*, the *shires of York and Perth*; *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Hampshire*, as if *Lancaster-shire*, *Chester-shire*; *Salop-shire*, *Hants-shire*.

So *Teviotdale*, *Tweeddale*, *Clydisdale*, *Nithisdale*, *Liddisdale* &c. as if *Teviot's*, *Tweed's* or *Twede's*, *Clyde's*, *Nith's*, *Liddal's dale* &c. *Eymouth*, *Weymouth*, *Yarmouth*, *Tinmouth*, *Twedmouth* &c. towns situated at the mouth of the rivers *Ey*, *Wey*, *Yare*, *Tine*, *Tweed* &c. and so *Portsmouth*, *Kingston*, *Charlestown*, *Philipstown*, *Maryborough*, *Williamsburg*, *Scarborough*, *Roxburgh*, *Brompton*, *Plompton*, *Lewisbam*, *Buckingham*; *Borowstownness*, *Sheerness*, *Peterhead*, *Flamorough-head*, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Knightbridge*, *GraveSEND*, *Mile-end*, *Cornhil*, *Covent-* (as if *Convent-*) *garden*, *Hyde-park* &c. from the *port's mouth*, the *king's town*, the *borough of scares*, of *rocks*; the *town of Broom*, of *plumbs*; *Lewis's* 4. *hame* (now *home*) &c.

The specifier is subjoined, as in *tiptoe* for *tip of [the] toe*, so in *Strath-Tay*, *Glen-Lyon*, *Port-Patric*, (*Fort St. George*, *Fort St. David's*,) *Castle-Gordon*, *Bury-St. Edmund's*, &c. or the *Strath of Tay*, &c. though we also say *St. Edmunds-bury* and *Gordon-castle*.

Of this class is *Battersea*, *Marshallsea*, *Chelsea*, &c. *Winchelsea* seems therefore to have a specifier on either side the object.

Some proper names as well as appellatives couch the thing specified in the specifier: thus, *St-Andrew's*, *St-Alban's*; *St-Paul's*, *White's*, &c. for *St. Andrew's town* or *university*, *St. Alban's town*, *St. Paul's cathedral*, *White's chocolate-house*, &c. as we may say *my father's*, *my friend's* &c. *house*, or other property being understood; so a *folio*, a *stage*, *october* &c. for a *folio-book*, a *stage-coach*, *october-ale* &c.

The specifier analogously precedes in *Norfolk*, *Sussex*; *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Suffex* from *North-folk*, *South-folk*; *Middle-Saxons*, *East-Saxons*, *South-Saxons*: so *Denmark*, *Norway* as if *Dane-march*, *North-way*; and so in *Westminster*, *Whitehall*, *Newgate*, *Newcastle*, *Newton*, *Newark*, the two last of *New-town*, *New-wark* &c.

Nor is it necessary to subjoin that local like other compounds may themselves become specifiers: as *Yorkshire-man*, *Gravesend-boat*, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, *Drurylane-playhouse*, *Coventgarden-church*, *Whitehall-chapel*, *Westminster-Abbey*; and as *Hyde-park*, so *Hyde-park-corner*, *Hydeparkcorner-coffeehouse*.

Places thus naturally compounded and specified have often lent in return their denominations to persons: as *England*, *Scotland*, *Johnston*, *Newton*, &c.

But persons more frequently acquire their surnames, compound as well as simple, from their occupations, characters, complexions, or other accidental peculiarities: thus, *Cartwright*, *Penman*; *Freeman*, *Merriman*, *Goodchild*; *Blacmore*, *Ruddiman*, *Whitehead*, *Longshanks*, *Armstrong*, *Ironside*, *Thorogood*, *Overil*, *Dolittle*, *Littlefear*, *Drinkwater*, &c. and so *Philpot*, *Suxpeach* &c. disguising as they can their native composition; if the former be not a contraction of the French *Philipot*.

Yet children are most naturally specified as the property of their parents: thus, *Donaldson*, *Johnson*, *Jackson*; *Robertson*, *Robinson*, *Williamson*, *Willifson*, *Wilson*; &c.

S sinks

S sinks before *son*: as *Jameson*, *Ferguson*; and *p* interposes to close the labial *m*: as *Sampson*, *Simpson*, *Thompson*.

On the contrary, *son*'s ancient equivalents, whether Hebrew, Celtic or French: as *ben*, *bar*; *mac* and *fin*, preceded their parental specification: thus, *Ben-Ammi*, *Bar-Jona*, *Macdonald*, *Macpharlane* or *Macfarlane*, *Macpherson* (these two the sons of *Parlane* and *Pearson* with the appropriating aspiration) *Fitzjames*, *Fitzgerald*, &c.

In the Welch names *Andrews*, *Williams*, *Jones*, *Rogers*, *Hodges*, &c. for *Andrew's*, *William's*, *John's*, &c. the descendant is elegantly implied as the forefather's; and so perhaps *James*, *Charles* &c. have become surnames, dropping the duplication of *James's*, *Charles's* for *Jameses*, *Charleses* &c.

As local and personal, so all other proper names are compounded: those of ships, seasons &c. thus, *Dealcastle*, *Dreadnought*, *Speedwel*; *Royal-Anne* &c. *Sunday*, *Christmas-day*, *Easter-holidays*, *Whitsuntide*.

Other combinations direct or indirect, may variously center in one idea: such as a *drawcansir*, an *I-know-not-what* or an *I don't know what*, *what d'ye call him*, *her*, *it*, *them*; &c.

Qualifying nouns are in like manner compoundable, by subjoining an adjective to the specifier, and sometimes by prefixing it as such.

Thus *full* and its opposite *less*, as *joyful*, *joyless*; *merciful*, *merciless*; *hopeful*, *hopeless*; *reproachful*, *reproachless*; *thankful*, *thankless*; *rueful*, *ruthless*.

But these subjunctives are not always directly opposed: as *shameless* is *void* of (or *without*) honest *shame*, and *shameful* is *full of shame* deserved; so *graceful* is *full of grace* in the manner, and *graceless* is *void of grace* in the soul.

Many

Many assume the subjunctive of plenty without admitting that of privation; and on the contrary: thus we use *plentiful*, *playful*; *wishful*, *hurtful*, *bateful*, *mournful* &c. *penilefs*, *witlefs*; *listlefs*, *harmlefs*, *lovelefs*, *comfortlefs* &c. never *plentilefs* or *peniful* &c. so *speechlefs*, *fightlefs*, *deathlefs*; *namel-lefs*, *blamel-lefs*, *endlefs*; *ceaselefs*, *countlefs*, *exhaustlefs* &c. In *direful* and *grateful* the specifier is an adjective, though in the latter inseparable: *questionlefs* and *doutlefs* are seldom used but adverbially.

Handful, *spanlong* &c. are substantives in which the concrete combines for the abstract, as if *hand-fill*, *span-length* &c.

Some, or rather *som*, is often subjoined like *ful*: as *gamesome* or *gamesom*, *humorsom*, *handsom*, *toothsom*; *fulsom*, *wholesom*, *lonesom*, *darksom* &c. In *buxom* the composition is disguised as in *coxcomb*.

Analogously are compounded other adjectives: as *hero-like*, *workman-like*, *unworkmanlike*; *warlike* &c. *sky-blue*, *py-bald*, *fool-hardy*; *breast-high*; *headlong* as if *head-along*, *livelong* as if *life-along*; *threadbare*, *musket-proof*, *love-sick*, *weather-wise*, *self-same*, *self-sufficient*, *praise-worthy*, *thankworthy*, *almighty*; *all-conquering*, *cloud-compelling* &c. *cloud-capt*, *sun-burnt*, *self-doomed*, *shame-faced*, *sea-footed*, *home-bred*, *heaven-born* &c. thus resolvable: like [to] a *hero*, unlike [to] a *workman*, *blue* as the *sky*, *high* as the *breast*, *bare* to the *thread*, *proof* to a *musket*, *sick* of (or with) *love*, *wise* in the *weather*, *same* [in] *itself*, *sufficient* in (or to) one's *self*, *worthy* [of] *praise*, [of] *thanks*, *mighty* for *all*, *conquering* *all*, *compelling* *clouds*; *capt* with *clouds*, *doomed* by one's *self*, *footed* for the *sea*, *bred* at *home*, *born* of *heaven* &c.

So *everlasting*, *ever-blessed*; *far-seeing*, *far-fetched*, *swiftly-fying* or *swift-fying*, *full-blown*, *new-born*, *thin-wrought*, *long-looked-for* &c. but *short-sighted*, *swift-winged*,

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winged, thorough-paced, party-colored &c. are rather participial formatives from *short sight &c.* than compounds of an adverbial and participial.

An adjective precedes an adjective in *another*, a substantive in *sixpeny, manifold, highland*; an adverb in *whatever, whichever* or solemnly *whatsoever, whichever &c.* so the superlative adverb is subjoined to an adjective, adverb, or adverbial of direction: *uppermost, innermost, or upmost, inmost, &c.*

Our cardinal or collective numbers begin to compound at *thirteen*, and continue *fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, of three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten.*

Some form *twenty, thirty &c.* as if from 4. *twain, three &c.* and others perhaps compound them, as if 4. *twain of tens, three tens &c.* while these decadals may full as justly be deemed Teutonic transplants adapted to our analogy.

The decadals and digits we thus combine: *twenty-one* or *one and twenty &c.* to *sixty*; thence only *sixty-ones &c.* to a *hundred*: then a *hundred and one &c.* and thus the ordinal or calculative numbers: *twenty-first &c.* or *one and twentieth, solemnly twentieth and first &c.* to *sixtieth*; thence *sixty-first* or *sixtieth and first &c.* to the *hundredth*, whence the *hundredth and first &c.*

But in calculating the year of an era, as that [from the birth] of our Lord, we use the cardinal for the ordinal number: thus *the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six*, as in French *l'an mil-sept-cent-cinquante-six*.

An adjective may in-fine be made up of various parts in various manners: as we say a *good-for-nothing fellow, a never-to-be-forgotten mercy &c.*

Our compound pronouns prefix *my, thy, your,* sometimes

times *our*, when state is assumed; *him, her, it*, to the substantive *self*; consequently *our, your, them*, to *several*; as *myself &c. some, any, every, no* to *body and thing*, in *somebody, something &c.* so *some* to *what* in *somewhat*, and *no* to *one* in *none*, which combines with *such* in *non-such*, and still compounds like the old adjective of negation several terms of law: *nonage, non-performance, non-conformist &c.* also *non-entity, nonsense*; though in all these some may fancy the *non* to be Latin or French, as are doubtless both parts of *nonplus*.

Who, whom and *whose* subjoin in solemnity the compound *soever*, or onely the former, as in common stile the latter of its parts: thus *whosoever, whose, whoever &c.*

Here, there and *where*, for *this, these; that, those*, or *it, them*; and *which*, made formerly a sort of compound pronouns with *subjoined prepositions*: *hence, therein, whereto* or solemnly *whenceunto &c.* of which preposterous combination scarce any thing remains beside *hereabouts, thereabouts, whereabouts; hereafter* and *heretofore*, all become adverbs; and *therefore* with *wherefore*, the lengthened *o* requiring *e* servile, in both now classed with conjunctions.

Verbs admit little composition beside the prepositional; yet they too sometimes prefix a specifier, as *waylay, thunderstrike, caseharden, fine-draw, fulfil*, and *partake*; which last may either be resolved into *part-take*, or deduced from *partager*.

As *half* may adjectively divide a thing, so may it adverbially halve an action: thus *a half-guinea*, for *half a guinea*, or *the (or one) half of a guinea*, in both which *half* acts substantively; so *half-wit*, whence *half-witted; half-do, half-done &c.*

The negative is subjoined to its verb in *cannot*, and contracted with it in *can't, 2. shan't, 2, 4. won't, don't,*

can't, in't; for cannot, shall not, & would (now will) not, do not, am (or are) not, is not. So the verb with its governing pronoun in *P've*, *Plh*, *Pd*, *P'm*, 'tis &c. for *I have*, *I will*, *I would*, *I am*, *it is* &c. But these and all such squeezings of two words into one, are merely licences assumed by the haste of the speaker, or indulged to the need of the poet.

Nor are the variable parts alone compounded: the invariable have variety of composition.

Adverbs of situation or manner may prejoin the inseparable *a* for *on* or *in*, to a substantive, an adjective, or a verb: thus *ashore*, *aboard*, *abed*, *asleep*, *asoot*, *apace*, *away* &c. *abroad*, *along*, *around*, *alike*, *afresh*, *agreat*, *aware* with its negative *unaware* &c. *aslant*, *athwart*, *amiss*, *astray*, *astride*, *ago*, *again* &c. so to the adverbs *far* and *down* in the poetical *afar* and *adown*; and even to the maritime prepositions *fore* and *ast* in *afore* and *abaft*, where the Latin *b* interposes to prevent the intergaping of vowels.

In-fine may seem either an inseparable compound, or a primitive formed from *ensin*; and *in-vain* like *in-vain*, may better be joined as an adverb, than separated as an idiom.

The preposition *over* compounds not only adverbs of quality and quantity, as *over-well*, *over-much*; where *over* represents the adverb *too*; but in its own sense those of direction or situation: as *overthwart*, *over-head*, *over-leaf*, *over-year*. Just so are formed the adverbs of manner *thoroughstitch*, *aboveboard*, *underband*, *off-hand*, and those of time *beforehand*, *behind-hand*, & *aforetime*, *erewhile*.

Adverbs of direction are also compounded of adverbs, adverbials, or other objects of tendency, and the inseparable subjunctive *ward* or *wards* for its separable compound *toward* or *towards*: as *whitherward*

or *whitherwards*, *forward* or *forwards*, where for closing the vowel, drops the servile; so *onward*, *inward*, *upward*, *heavenward* &c. or *onwards* &c. which adverbs used adjectively cannot assume the *s*.

This transposed preposition compounds no adverb of time but *afterward* or *afterwards*.

About subjoins itself in like manner to the three local adverbs *where*, *there* and *here*, in *whereabout* or *whereabouts* &c. The adverb of time *hereafter* contrasts *heretofore*: as *henceforth* and *henceforward* are opposed to *hitherto*.

Other adverbs are variously combined: *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *yesterday*, 4. *yesternight*, *now last night*, 2. *now-a-days*; *betimes*, *sometimes*, *sometime*; *forthwith*, 4. *straightway*, 4. *alway* now *always*, *already*, *almost altogether*; *likewise*, *otherwise*, and the two solemn *contrariwise*, *nowise*: so *somehow*, *somewhere*, *anywhere*, *everywhere*, *elsewhere*, *nowhere*, with the solemn *evermore*, and the antiquated *furthermore*. *Never* is the negative of *ever*, as the adjective or conjunction *neither* of *either*, or as the pronoun *none* of *one*.

The compound prepositions are *among* or *amongst*, *amid* or *amidst*, *against*, *over-against*; 4. *afore* now *before*, *behind*, *beyond*, *beside* or *besides*, *below*, *beneath* or *underneath*, 4. *betwixt*, *between*; *within*, *without*, *throughout*, *into*, with *unto* and *until* both solemn; *upon*, *toward* or *towards*, *notwithstanding*.

The conjunctions compounded are *however*, *wherever*, *whenever*, *whitherever*, or *howsoever* &c. solemn, as were 4. *howbeit* 4. *albeit*, and as *although* or *altho'*; *also*, *withall*; *instead* for *instead of*, *meanwhile*, *nevertheless*; *moreover*, *whereas*, *forasmuchas*, *inasmuchas*, *wherefore*, *therefore*, *because*, with the old verb *to-wit*.

Interjection may conglobate a sudden sentence, whether regular; as *Beware!* of *Be aware!* *Begone!* *Farewell!* or irregular; as *methinks*, *methought*.

It combines prepositions with the nouns they govern, as indeed, 2. *forsooth*; the Latin *per* (for *by*) with an English substantive in *perhaps*, which has exploded not only the solemn *peradventure*, and the synonymous *perchance*; but the ancient *mayhap*, and the familiar *maybe*, more reasonable compositions.

But interjection's main office is to paint sensation, whether from within or without; and to repeat sounds compound as well as simple, of which therefore the images must be common as their objects.

Thus vibration or other regular return produces universally such sounds as the English *tang-tang*, *dong-dong*; *ting-tong*, *ding-dong*; *tic-tac*, *cric-crac*, *clic-clac*, *tic-tac*, *thwic-thwac*, *snic-snac*, *smic-smac* &c. from such the diminutive nouns *knick-knack* or *nic-nac*, *whim-wham*, *chit-chat*, *rif-raff*, *slip-slop*; *spic-and-span* &c.

Of vocal vibration or undulation, Laughter bursts into *ha-ha!* Joy exults in *aha!* or *oh-ho!* Fatigue sighs in *heigh-ho!* Vociferation summons in *sobo!* 2. *balo!* (perhaps from *bola!*) and Music trills or quavers her notes in *fa-la*, *tol-lol* &c.

So impetuous assailants fall on *pal-mal* (from *pêle-mêle*) or *slap-dash*, make the heart of the surprised go *pit-a-pat*, and their tongue cry *hey-dey*, 1. or 2. *hoity-toity!* But now to the *hurry* all *fly* in a *flurry*. In the *bubbub*, or *burly-burly* (from *burluberlu*) some stand *will-I?* *shall-I?* or move *will-they*, 4. *nill-they*; while others run *belter-skelter*, throw all things *biggledy-piggledy*, or turn them *topsy-turvy* &c.

We hear then as well as see that interjection, though the most natively picturesk, is not the only factitious or descriptive part of language: for, as interjection may,

may, we know, become either noun or verb, both these parts may be also the echoes of their meaning.

And indeed, though all languages be so far primitive as to paint many idea's immediately from nature, no one is in this respect richer than our own, whether we consider the various formations of diminution, frequency &c. which she claims in common with her sisters; or the numerous, next to numberless, often closed, yet not merely mutilated monosyllables, which held by Inattention the reproach of our tongue, constitute by their striking expression an almost unrivaled glory.

Sound being the parent and object of echo, voice can best revive the ideas of the ear: as *bem; hum, haw; sigh, sob, moan, groan, shout, shriek, squeak, squeal, squall, baw! roar, snore* whence *short, yelp, yell, howl, growl, pur* whence *purl, coo, crool, crow, croke, cluck, chirp, stut, lisp, whease, hiss, whizz, buzz, whip, whiff, whir* whence *whirl, hurl, break, creak; thrill, trill, toll, ring, tng, twang, bang; chink, chime, thrum; melt, glide, gush; dash, crash, crush; burst, grind, jar;* the two last perhaps from *grincer* (now onely) to *gnash* and *jurer* to *swear*, 1. to *jar*; as *yelp, croke, glide* may be improvements of *glapir, croasser, gliffer*, and as *glut* and *clink* of French verbs no longer extant but in their branches *glouton, clinquant* &c.

So in the names *bell, knell; can, pan, din* &c. each thing seems to ring, and each sound to resound.

But sound by being long or short, grand or mean, smooth or harsh, easy or difficult, according to the kind or combination of its symbols, may naturally express the quantity or manner of its object, though that object not exhibiting sound, cannot fully be exhibited by it.

Thus we see or somehow feel the idea in *spout, sprout*

split;
and *sc-*
pop, lo-
creep,
boast,
frown

Lit
short
&c. fo
the fo
scrub,
perha
pluck,
2. put
last &
pug, p-
bib, s-
guig,
cuf;
club,
nimble
solem

Ou
the fe
shrill,
blunt,
soft;
sleep,
lag &

Bu
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split; strain, strive, strut; shrink, sink, swim; swell and swill, swing and swinge, drop and drip, rap, tap; pop, lop; nab, dub; hit, cut; scud, scour; skip, frisk; creep, crawl, draw whence drawl and drag: so brag, boast, sneak, leer, fleer, sneer, jeer; flout, buff; smile, frown, aw &c.

Little words may well speak little things: as in the short *Ben, Dy &c.* with the comic *soph, cit, cox, phyz &c.* for *sophist, citizen, cousin, physiognomy &c.* and in the formative *bast, twig &c.* with the diminutive *prig, scrub, grub, shrimp, gnat, spat, nib, plug, dreg &c.* perhaps from *prim, scrape, rub, shrink, gnaw, spit, nip, pluck, dry or drain &c.* so in *mob, sop, blab, bunks, 1. put; 2. slut, 2. drab, jilt, punk, crone, 2. brat; lad, lass &c. lamb, chick, dove, wren, bat; cur, dog, pig, pug, puss &c. hill, fen, cove; cot, pit, rut; mop, tub, bib, squib, spar, brad, mud, muck; rag, peg, gig for guig, log, mug, jug; knob, knag, knur; slur, blur; ris, cuf; luck, bet, bam, fib, pun, fun; fust &c.* Thus *club, pin, trash &c.* are analogised; and thus the nimble *nag* springs with the swift vowel, while the solemn *steed* stalks with the slow.

Our analogy adapts in like manner the sound to the sense of qualifiers, as is audible or palpable in *shrill, glib, sleek, slim, prim, grim, 2. glum, gruf, bluf, blunt, quaint, pert, smart, sharp, dull; hard with harsh, soft; rough for rus, smooth; strong, weak, sick; 2. queer, steep, stif; stout, pat, squat, squab, snug, smug, sag, lag &c.*

But as all tongues coincide in many imitative accents; so each has its peculiar beauties of this kind.

The French therefore, beside making its use of the common adaptives, represents various sounds, things and actions, as we have partly seen, in its own way: as certain tinkles by *drelin, drelin*, a tinkling by *tintement*,

ment, and a tingling by *tintouin*, the guggle of liquor by *glouglou*, the groan of effort by *aban*, the struggle of reluctance by *cabin-caba*, a burst or peal of applause by *broubaba*, other torrents of tumult by *tintamarre*, *baur-vari*, *vacarme* &c. the universal murmur in *murmure*, the names as well as notes of the cock and the cuckoo nearer nature in *coc* and *coucou*. So *bloc*, *roc*, *trictrac* and *zigzag* the same in both languages; *tran-tran*, 1, 2. jog-trot, *bondon bung*, *dondon dowdy*, 2. *gagui hoydon* &c.

It paints the infantine appellations of parents in *papa* and *maman*, whence our *papa* and *mama*, of a puppy or 2. *low-wow* in *toutou*, of a plaything in *joujou*, of a sweetmeat in *bonbon*, of any ail in *bobe*, of a nap in *dodo* &c.

Among adaptives or expressives may be ranked the formatives that blend diminution and frequency: as *gringotter* to chatter, *piailler* to peep like a chicken, *gazouiller* to warble, *gargariser* to gargle, with the verbs formed from the cries, or other sounding actions of animals. Thus from *bée*, *beu* or *meu*, *béler* to bleat, *beugler* or *meugler* to bellow or low, *mugir* being Latin as well as *rugir* to roar like a lion, and *bennir* to neigh or whinny; so *braire* to bray like an ass, *miauler* to mew, *grognier* to grunt, *hurler* to howl; *croasser* to croke as a raven, *coasser* to croke as a frog; *happer* to snap, *lapper* to lap, *bondir* to bound, *trotter* to trot, *galoper* to gallop; *clopiner* ou *marcher* 2. *clopin-clopant*, to hobble or walk bobbling, *grimper* to climb or clamber, *glisser* to slide or slip. So *tinter* to tinkle or 1. *tingle*, *bâiller* to yawn or 1. *gape*, *bayer* or *béer* 1. to gape, *ronfler* to snore or 1. *snort*, *gronder* to growl or 1. *scold* &c. in all which, except *bleat* from the Latin, the English are as happy as their correspondents, and still more so when formed from them: for if our language admit less branching variety, she must be susceptible

of more *radical* strength than tongues that are tied down to adscititious termination.

Thus have we seen the formation, composition, substitution, adoption and adaptation of the English as well as the French language; and their mutual relation along with their rise. We are now enabled to distinguish a native from a forainer, and to carry each word to its class; to analyse any compound into its parts, and to trace any branch to its root; by a method which alone can investigate the meaning, and at once ascertain the propriety. This clue has conducted us through that maze, which, common as the order of ideas it pictures, must often have been glimpsed in every dialect, though never perhaps before in any systematically explored.

That Nature's plan is one in all languages, however the parts be diversified in each, the Investigator hopes farther to evince by extending the clue to the alike related Greek and Latin parents of our two already analysed tongues.

To the acquaintance of those as well as these, and indeed of all Nature, Analogy alone can be our guide. When languages dy, it becomes her sole province to arrange and exhibit the treasures she has coined, and of which she is left but the guardian. For Nature, who never does any thing absurd or in vain, can no more paint sounds when originals cease, than choose to increase the coin where remain none to circulate. But in living tongues, Analogy continues mistress of the mint, as well as keeper of the treasury; ever vested by Nature, whose substitute she is, with as ample powers of striking fresh coin as she had to produce the former. When indeed a living language, as now perhaps the French or the English, has accumulated store of every denomination, impressed with the stamp
of

of domestic Analogy, this wise queen of coinage will as little authorise unnecessary addition, as allow the importation of forain, or the circulation of counterfeit specie.

The living mint having thus issued whatever now enriches the treasury, must still issue every accession before it can be deposited there: so that coin may be genuine though never yet treasured, as coin may be treasured that never was genuine. Authority then or precedent, being no other than a piece of already current coin, can onely record or exemplify the power that produced it; and the want of authority, when Analogy requires any, may well be an argument for, but never against her making one.

Provided always, that no individual or individuals may assume the prerogative of coining, or of any way altering what once is duly coined, without being able to produce a special delegation from Analogy, and unquestioned evidence, that she has communicated to such person or persons her wealth and her wants, as well as the key of her mint to supply them; which credentials any pretender or pretenders that cannot produce, must be held guilty of treason against the sacred majesty of Analogy, as counterfeiting, clipping or embasing her coin.

But as judgement or analogy, often synonymous terms, must manage and multiply what memory has stored; so it is the previous task of memory still aided by analogy, for even here they must not be parted, to treasure the first stock or the primitives of any language; whether analogy have received them directly from nature, or transferred them from forain dictions.

Nature's roots and their rise herself best communicates: but any other or their origin can onely be understood by their resemblance to already known originals.

origi
as of
mitiv
to be
logy
by al
TH
volum
premi
or inc

Fir
affinit
us in
living
often
Ma
forme
or vi
limite
tion t
meani
these
are ob
first fo

Origin
French

limon
visage
basard

propriet

plat
bled

originals, or to offspring in already known tongues; as of English to French, or of French to English primitives. Where neither of these relations is supposed to be known, and formation diffuses no light, Analogy can no otherwise commit them to Memory than by association and fellowship.

Thus therefore are the roots ranged in the following volume, to which nothing farther is necessary to be premised than some hints to the translator of either, or indeed of any other tongue.

First then, that very likeness, which shows the affinity of different dictions, may sometimes mislead us in their meaning. For Time which changes all living tongues, alters not onely the orthography but often the sense of words.

Many terms therefore, which we have adopted or formed from the French, and which entirely reflect, or visibly resemble their originals, have either so limited, extended, or otherwise altered the signification they imported; or have so retained the primitive meaning which their parents have varied or lost, that these and their children, no longer interchangeable, are obliged to find new correspondents, which in the first four following are reciprocally exchanged.

Original French	Correspondent English	Derivative English	Correspondent French
<i>limon</i>	citron	lemon	<i>citron</i>
<i>visage</i>	face	visage	<i>face</i>
<i>hasard</i>	chance	hasard	<i>chance</i>
		<i>the game</i>	
<i>propriété</i>	propriety	property	<i>propriété</i>
<i>plat</i>	dish	plate	<i>assiette</i>
<i>bled</i>	corn	blade	<i>herbe &c.</i>
		d d	Original

Original Fr.	Corresp. Eng.	Deriv. Eng.	Corresp. Fr.
<i>grape</i>	cluster	grape	<i>raisin</i>
<i>raisin</i>	grape	raisin	<i>raisin sec</i>
<i>pepin</i>	kernel, seed	pippin	<i>rainette</i>
<i>glu</i>	birdlime	glue	<i>colle</i>
<i>or</i>	gold	ore	<i>mine</i>
<i>airain</i>	brass	iron	<i>fer</i>
<i>bribe</i>	scrap	bribe	<i>présent</i>
<i>parcelle</i>	particle	parcel	<i>paquet</i>
<i>cendres</i>	ashes	cinders	<i>braise</i>
<i>coche</i>	stage-coach	coach	<i>carrosse</i>
<i>chariot</i>	waggon	chariot	<i>carrosse coupé</i>
	ancient ch.		
<i>haquenée</i>	pad	hackney	<i>fiacre &c.</i>
<i>pupitre</i>	desk		
4. <i>pulpitre</i>		pulpit	<i>chaire</i>
<i>chaire</i>	pulpit	chair	<i>chaise</i>
<i>échope</i>	stall	shop	<i>boutique</i>
<i>étable</i>	stall	stable	<i>écurie</i>
<i>cave</i>	cellar	cave	<i>caverne</i>
<i>lande</i>	heath	land	<i>terre</i>
<i>talon</i>	heel	tallon	<i>ferre</i>
<i>casaque</i>	upper coat	cassock	<i>soutane</i>
<i>peluche</i>	shag	plush	<i>panne</i>
<i>haire</i>	hair-cloth	hair	<i>cheveu &c.</i>
<i>blanquette</i>	small white	blanket	<i>couverture</i>
	wine, pear,		
	fricassé		
<i>physique</i>	physics	physic	<i>médecine</i>
<i>commodité</i>	commodious-	commodity	<i>marchandise</i>
	ness		<i>denrée</i>
<i>bonté</i>	goodness	bounty	<i>libéralité</i>
<i>obéissance</i>	obedience	4. obeisance	<i>révérence</i>
<i>lecture</i>	reading	lecture	<i>leçon</i>
<i>jointure</i>	joint	jointure	<i>douaire</i>
			<i>préciput</i>
			Original

Orig
bail
cautio
triche
tromp
cloche
éclisse
écrou
journée
poupée
biche
tenant
patien
4. off
racail
2. rog
joli
étourde
brusque
4. coi
ébais
net
gâcher
gruger
éplucher
trier
cueillir
délayer
beurter
travail
achever
sevrer

Original Fr.	Corresp. Eng.	Deriv. Eng.	Corresp. Fr.
bail	lease	bail	caution
caution	bail	caution	précaution
tricherie	tricking	treachery	trahison
tromperie	cheating	trumpery	friperie
cloche	bell	clock	horloge
éclisse	splint, vat	slice	tranche
écrou	nut, box	screw	vis
journée	day-long	journey	voyage
poupée	baby, dol	puppy	petit chien
biche	hind	bitch	chienne
tenant	supporter	tenant	tenancier
patient	criminal	patient	malade
4. ost	enemy	4. host	armée
racaille	rif-raff	rascal	fripon
2. rogue	1. saucy	rogue	coquin
joli	pretty	jolly	gaillard
itourdi	giddy	sturdy	valide
brusque	blunt	brisk	wif
4. coi	still	coy	retenu
échars	scanty	scarce	rare
net	clean	neat	propre
gâcher	to plash	to wash	laver
	mortar		
gruger	crunch	grudge	plaindre
éplucher	pick out	pluck	plumer
		up, out	arracher
trier	cull	try	tenter &c.
cueillir	gather	cull	trier &c.
délayer	dilute	delay	différer
beurter	knock	hurt	nuire
travailler	labor	travel	voyager
achever	complete	atchieve	faire 2. ex-
			ploiter
sevrer	wean	sever	séparer

Original Fr. *Corresp.* Eng. *Deriv.* Eng. *Corresp.* Fr.

<i>brouiller</i>	to embroil	to broil	<i>griller</i>
<i>réprouver</i>	reprobate	reprove	<i>repandre</i>
<i>trépasser</i>	1. step off or dy	trespafs	<i>offenser</i> 3. <i>délinquer</i>
<i>saillir</i>	spring, jut	fally	<i>sortir</i>
<i>vendre</i>	sell	vend	<i>débiter</i>
<i>tendre</i>	stretch	tender	<i>offrir</i>

Numberless are the instances of parents and progeny resembling without correspondence, as well as corresponding without resemblance. But these may suffice to indicate the rest, and to caution young construers in the choice of their words, as the Idiomatic will guide the correspondence of their phrases: helps equally new and needful to the reciprocating of the two languages, and to the preserving of the spirit along with the sense of authors, so apt both to be lost in the transfusion.

In the choice of words indeed a Translator cannot be too delicate; and in order to do justice to his original he must thoroughly understand the language it adorns, as well as possess the whole compass of that which he means to enrich with the version.

It is necessary therefore to distinguish not onely the various meanings each word may admit, but the various words that may assume one form.

Coincidence may arise from sources equally forain: as in French.

<i>augure</i>	augur	augury
<i>parjure</i>	perjurer	perjury
<i>adultère</i>	adulterer	adultery
<i>palais</i>	palace	palate
<i>neuf</i>	new	nine

louer

<i>louer</i>	to praise	to let, i. hire
and in English		
canon	<i>canon</i>	<i>chanoine</i>
py	<i>pie</i>	<i>pâté</i>
bill	<i>billet</i>	<i>bec &c.</i>
to dy	<i>teindre</i>	<i>mourir</i>

forain and domestic: as

<i>un charme</i>	a yoke-elm	a charm
<i>des vers</i>	verses	worms
fo		
a dy	<i>un dé</i>	<i>une teinture</i>
a roll	<i>un rôle</i>	<i>un rouleau</i>

or entirely native: as

<i>Je suis</i>	I am	I follow /
<i>je crus</i>	I believed	I grew
<i>il plut</i>	it rained	it pleased
<i>que je peigne</i>	let me comb or paint	
<i>je parais & parois</i>	I appear	I decked
<i>je vis</i>	I live	I saw
<i>il put</i>	it thinks	he &c. could

<i>je nouris (ou nour- ris)</i>	I nourish	I nourished
<i>que je nourisse</i>	that I nourish or	may nourish
	nourished or might	nourish
<i>que nous nourissions</i>	that we [may]	nourish
	nourished &c.	

and so		
to pen	<i>écrire</i>	<i>emplumer</i>

bark	<i>parquer</i>	<i>écorcer</i>
I saw	<i>aboyer</i>	<i>je vis</i>
I bore	<i>je scie</i>	<i>je portai</i>
	<i>je perce</i>	
I put	<i>je met</i>	<i>je mettais</i>
		<i>je mis</i>

I the

I shed
&c.

je répands

je répandais
je répandis

Such though distinguishable onely by the sense, very seldom occasion ambiguity: but French coincidents of different gender or number, and different parts of speech that chance to seem one, are in all tongues more easily distinguished by their respective objects of concord and government, which objects become reciprocally specified by the stations they possess, and the offices they perform: thus

<i>le</i>	}	<i>fin</i>	<i>the</i>	}	<i>fine</i>
<i>la</i>			<i>the</i>		
<i>le</i>	}	<i>mort</i>	<i>the</i>	}	<i>dead</i>
<i>la</i>			<i>[the]</i>		
<i>un</i>	}	<i>vers</i>	<i>a</i>	}	<i>verse</i>
<i>des</i>			<i>verses</i>		
<i>un</i>	}	<i>livre</i>	<i>a</i>	}	<i>book</i>
<i>une</i>			<i>pound</i>		
<i>je</i>	}		<i>I</i>	}	<i>deliver</i>
<i>il</i>			<i>he</i>		
<i>tu</i>	}	<i>livres</i>	<i>thou</i>	}	<i>deliverest</i>
<i>des</i>			<i>books: pounds</i>		
<i>le</i>	}		}	}	<i>grave</i>
<i>la</i>					
<i>je</i>	}	<i>grave</i>	<i>I</i>	}	<i>he</i>
<i>il</i>			<i>he</i>		
<i>tu</i>	}	<i>graves</i>	<i>thou</i>	}	<i>gravest</i>
<i>les</i>			<i>the</i>		
<i>je</i>	}		<i>I</i>	}	<i>[might &c.] burst</i>
<i>il</i>			<i>it</i>		
<i>une</i>	}	<i>crevasse</i>	<i>a</i>	}	<i>crevice, crack &c.</i>
<i>le</i>			<i>the</i>		
<i>je</i>	}	<i>bois</i>	<i>I</i>	}	<i>drink</i>
<i>tu</i>			<i>thou</i>		

mon } sert
 il }
 nous } nourissons
 nos }
 le } boulanger
 va }
 and }
 to } pound
 a }
 he } pounds
 [some] }
 to }
 the } grave
 he }
 the } graves
 a graver
 (the instrument
 a more grave)
 thou }
 the } gravest
 the }
 is about to } judge
 he }
 the } judges
 to }
 the } elect

my lot
 he &c. goes out
 we nurse
 our nurselings
 the baker
 is going to bake

piler
 une livre
 il pile
 des livres
 graver
 la fosse
 le (ou la) grave
 les graves
 il grave
 les fosses: les graves
 un graveur
 burin
 plus grave
 tu graves
 le (ou la) plus grave
 les plus graves
 le juge
 va juger
 il juge
 les juges
 élire
 Pêlu, les élus &c.

No wonder if substantives and adjectives, when cognate, coincide: as in one language

aïse	ease, joy	glad
colere	choler	choleric
adultere	adulterer &c.	adulterous

économie

<i>économe</i>	economist	economical
<i>crasse</i>	filthy	filth
<i>secret</i>	fecret	secrecy
<i>équi-voque</i>	equivocal	equivocation
<i>trouble</i>	troubled	trouble
<i>comble</i>	heaped	heap, i. top

in the other:

melancholy	<i>mélancolie</i>	<i>mélancolique</i>
light	<i>lumiere</i>	<i>clair &c.</i>

équi-voque, trouble, comble, as augure, parjure, charme, and the English *bill, roll, light &c.* are also verbs like those we have seen.

So beside the natural coincidences of substitution which have been amply exemplified in their places, noun and verb fall unconfounded together in *vis, ris, sens, part, bout, but*; as well as various parts of one verb, whether of the same or of different construction, in *acquis, assis, pris; sui-vis, nouris, eus, conclus; clos, absous; craint, produit, écrit, dit, fait; dites, faites &c.* Thus likewise *le, la, les; lui, leur, en; que: bien, mal; si, puis: vers, sur, sous; entre, outre, devant,* are each two or more distinct parts; as are in English *that, well, ill, too, with, but, till,* no less easily separable by application into their several classes.

In all tongues quantity may divide what orthography joins: as the French substantives *aere* and *cocher* have the first vowel short, while the adjective and verb have it long; and the English adjective *hinder* prolongs (like *bind*) the *i*, which the verb shortens. So on the other hand what Utterance involves, Etymology may distinguish: as the French *pere, paire*, and the English *pare, pair, pear*; or as *vingt* and *doigt* where the *g* is now disputed, and *knight, reign &c.* which none yet have dared to attack. But this being

a point of grammatical Analogy, is fully treated in its place.

Though all our idea's, and consequently their representations, must be either literal or figurative; figure is so various according to the people, language, or occasion, that not only literals and literals, figuratives and figuratives, but literals and figuratives must in different tongues become frequent correspondents.

Thus *un loup*, literally a wolf, is emblematically an ulcer lurking in the leg, agreeable to the expression *renfermer le loup dans la bergerie*, to shut up the wolf in the sheepfold; and a mask, in allusion perhaps to that animal's dissimulation; whence *une loupe* both a wen and a lens. So *une louve*, a she-wolf, denominates in figure the *sling* of a crane as well as a prostitute.

One language then will often include under a general word both general and particular, literal and figurative idea's; which another will distinguish by particular terms.

The French does the former and the English the latter in

parent	parent	relation
homme	man	2. fellow
femme	woman	wife
garçon	boy, lad	bachelor
filles	daughter	girl
compagnon	companion	journeyman
convive	guest	companion
hôte	landlord	guest
dragon	dragon	dragoon
armée	army	armament
paroisse	parish	parish-church
comédie	play	play
café	coffee	coffee
poste	post	post
douane	custom	custom

} -house

<i>trésor</i>	treasure	treasury
<i>maison</i>	house	household
<i>poignet</i>	wrist	wrist-band
<i>fouet</i>	whip	whip-cord
<i>sac</i>	sack	sack-cloth
<i>grain</i>	grain	berry, bead, squal
<i>prune</i>	prune	plum
<i>herbe</i>	herb	grass
<i>feuille</i>	leaf	sheet of paper
<i>aiguille</i>	needle	bodkin, spire, hornbac (<i>a fish</i>) &c.
<i>berceau</i>	cradle	bower
<i>forme</i>	form	last, block &c.
<i>degré</i>	degree	step, stair
<i>porte</i>	gate	door
<i>chemise</i>	shirt	shift or smock
<i>voyage</i>	voyage	journey
<i>temps</i>	time	weather
<i>droit</i>	right	law
<i>bruit</i>	noise	rumor
<i>douleur</i>	pain	grief
<i>baine</i>	hatred	poetically hate
<i>bon</i>	good	right 2. honest
<i>droit</i>	right	straight
<i>grand</i>	great	large tall
<i>doux</i>	sweet	soft gentle
		meek mild &c.
<i>sur</i>	sure	safe trusty
<i>franc</i>	frank, free	arrant
<i>mâle</i>	} male	manly
<i>viril</i>		
<i>un</i>	one	a an
<i>son</i>	one's	his her its
<i>le sien</i>	one's, his	{ her its own hers

tirer	to draw	shoot, fire
gourmer	snub	pommel
grouiller	crawl	shake, stir
chanter	sing	chirp, crow
montrer	show	point [to], teach
enseigner	teach	show
apprendre	learn	teach apprise
repandre	retake	regain recover
		resume reprove
convaincre	convince	convict
accorder	reconcile	grant
arrêter	stop	hire, settle &c.
arriver	arrive	happen
aborder	land	accost
enlever	carry off	buy up
so		
sensir	to feel	perceive, smell of
sortir	go	sally, dart, flash
	come	issue, spring, arise
	get	&c.
	will	want, choose
vouloir		mean, intend
&c.		pretend, attempt
		&c.
and on the contrary:		
brother	frere	
	in fraternity	confrere
lover	amateur	
	(suitor)	amant
twins	jumeaux	
	(celestial sign)	gêmeaux
youth	jeunesse	
	(young man)	jeune homme
leaf	feuille	
	of a book	feuillet
labor	travail	
	of the ground	labour
		work

(CCXX)

work	<i>besogne, travail</i>	
	(performance)	<i>œuvre, ouvrage</i>
care	<i>soin</i>	
	(anxiety)	<i>souci, ennui</i>
love	<i>amour</i>	
	of God to man	<i>dilection</i>
hope	<i>espérance</i>	
	poetically	<i>espoir</i>

The French are peculiarly delicate in distinguishing the parts of the human body from those of the bodies of other animals or things.

head	<i>tête</i>	
	(chief)	<i>chef</i>
	of wild beasts	}
	(joll &c.)	
	of a ship &c.	<i>hure</i>
	cane &c.	<i>cap, nez</i>
	hair	<i>pomme</i>
		<i>chevelure</i>
hair	of the head	<i>cheveux</i>
	body	}
	or of beasts	
	of horses	<i>poil</i>
		<i>crin</i>
mouth		<i>bouche</i>
	of beasts	<i>gueule</i>
	a river	<i>embouchure</i>
tongue		<i>langue &c.</i>
	(hog's dried)	<i>languier</i>
nostril		<i>narine</i>
	of beasts	<i>naseau</i>
breast		<i>poitrine</i>
	of a horse	<i>poitrail</i>
hanch		<i>hanche</i>
	of venison	<i>cuisse</i>

leg

jambe

of a fowl

cuisse

beef

trumeau

veal

mutton

(bofier's wooden

{ éclanche

{ gigot

ferme

hand

main

of a watch &c.

aiguille

(signature

seing

palm,

paume

horse's mea-

sure)

bone

os

(dead

ossement

fish-

arête

whale-

côte

The French use in common stile *franc* for *livre* with any collective number except 1, 2, 3, 5; instead of which they say 20 *sous*, 40 *sous*, un *écu*, 100 *sous*; but elsewhere 4 *francs*, 6 *francs* &c. unless with a fraction, and then *livre* onely takes place: as 4 *livres* 10 *sous*.

As substantives, so adjectives:

new

neuf

nouveau

soft

mou mol

doux &c.

&c.

and verbs:

to arrive

arriver

parvenir

tire

the body

lasser

mind

ennuyer

carene

a ship

caréner

galley

espalmer

color

colorer

in painting

colorier

communicate

communiquer

(receive the communion)

communier

to let *laisser*
(leave) *louer, affermer*
 &c.

The verb *to make*, like its correspondent *faire*, may be used in the senses of performing, producing, causing, constituting &c. it may therefore in like manner correspond with various particular verbs: as

to make cloaths	<i>habiller</i>
shoes	<i>chauffer</i>
gloves	<i>gantier</i>
head-dresses	<i>coiffer</i>

which four French verbs are likewise neutrally equivalent to the English verbs *to fit* and *to fit*: thus

Who makes your cloaths? *Qui vous habille?*

or Who makes for you? *Qui vous chauffe?*

That tailor makes well. *Ce tailleur habille bien.*

That coat fits (or fits) well. *Cet habit habille bien.*
 &c.

to make a pen	<i>tailler une plume</i>
pass	<i>porter une botte</i>
hay	<i>faner l'herbe</i>
shift	<i>trouver moyen</i>
haste	<i>se hâter</i>
a thing one's business	<i>prendre quelque chose à tâche</i>
it one's business	<i>s'attacher à faire quelque chose</i>
to do a thing	
&c.	

and so other general verbs may be particularly turned, as we see throughout the Idiomary.

Every particular active verb comprehends a general active verb performing or acting upon the action of the particular verb. Every

Every qualifying verb contains the idea of a general active verb communicating the particular epithet of quality.

Every active or neuter verb is essentially composed of the substantive verb *to be* and the participle present of the respective verb or some synonymous adjective.

Into these virtually constituent parts are English verbs resolvable: a source of variety and beauty almost peculiar to our tongue.

Such resolutions are therefore to return into the verbs they constitute, before they can be translated into those of other languages: thus,

to make offer	<i>or</i> to offer
answer	answer
an end	end
(<i>or</i> give) a push	push
give a guess	guess
the hearing	hear
fire	fire
&c.	in French <i>offrir</i>
	&c.

Endless is the variety of phrases into which our active verbs may be split, and which must reenter into English verbs in order to correspond with French ones: as

to give notice	<i>or</i> to advertise
joy	congratulate
put in print	print
heart	hearten
out of joint	dislocate
conceit with	disgust of
one to his shifts	} embarrass <i>or</i> puzzle one
a nonplus	
take to pieces	dismount, dissect, analyse &c.

to take in hand	or to undertake
set at nought	disparage
variance or odds	embroil
one	reconcile

Éc.

avertir

Éc.

So qualifyng verbs are resolved and returned:

to make clean	or to clean
angry	provoke
ready	prepare
good	warrant, prove &c.
lay } close	squeeze
fet } {	press
fet } {	open
1. lay } open	disclose
waste	waste, ravage
let loose	loose, unchain
look like	resemble
ly heavy	weigh
have done	finish

nettoyer

&c.

and the substance of all verbs thus:

to be doing	or to do
making	make
thinking	think
willing	will

Éc.

Éc.

faire

&c.

so analogously

to be able

or to can

sufficient

suffice

desirous of

desire

pouvoir

&c.

to which and the like we may add certain phrases not precisely reducible into single English, but equivalent to single French verbs: as

to have influence	<i>influer</i>
pay deference	<i>déferer</i>
take patience or be patient	} <i>patienter</i>
to be vacant	
repugnant	<i>répugner</i>
ignorant [of]	<i>ignorer</i>
fond	} <i>affectionner</i>
ambitious	
worth, good	<i>ambitionner</i>
	<i>valoir</i>

with various such correspondences to be found among both roots and branches.

On the other hand, French verbs require sometimes resolution, in order to become equal to English, even unresolved ones: as

to 1. reflect	<i>faire réflexion</i>
attend or give attention	<i>attention</i>
regard or have regard to	<i>avoir égard à</i>
interline	<i>écrire dans l'entreligne ou en entreligne</i>

But of all the English idioms equally numerous and elegant, none is more important, none being more general in our tongue, or more particular to it, than the variety of directions and senses literal and figurative of which our verbs are susceptible from the subjunction or attendance of situating adverbs or adverbials, and of the reduplicatives *back* or *again*.

The English verb and its attendant are both included in the forain verb, which sometimes compounds

(ccxxvi)

pounds an equivalent to the particle; and the idiom may generally be known by its being convertible also into a single English verb. Thus

to go	} in	or to enter
come		mount or
get		ascend
	℄c.	
	back	retire
	again	return
	℄c.	
put in		insert
out		efface
		℄c.
set up		erect
i. off		deck
make up		compose
over		transfer
give up		yield, deliver
		℄c.
over		abandon
i. out		pretend
take up		lift, undertake
		℄c.
bring in		introduce
forth		bear
up		rear, nourish
℄c.		℄c.
		entrer
		℄c.

Many French verbs are equally correspondent to English, whether with or without their attendants. And here the French language is doubtless deficient in precision; as

to put	} [in	} mettre
(or set) [off]		

(ccxxvii)

to give	{ [in]	<i>donner</i>
take		<i>prendre</i>
blow	[out]	<i>souffler</i>
throw	[away]	<i>jeter</i>
cut	{ [off]	<i>couper</i>
break		<i>briser</i>
leave		<i>laisser</i>
burn	{ [up down]	<i>brûler</i>

But more natural it is that a French (or other forain) active verb should correspond alike with an English verb used in one and the same sense actively, or neutrally with a preposition: as

to instance	[in]	<i>rapporter</i>
meet	{ [with]	<i>rencontrer</i>
bear		<i>supporter</i>
point	{ [to]	<i>montrer</i>
pray		<i>prier</i>
preach		<i>prêcher</i>
wish	{	<i>souhaiter</i>
hope		<i>espérer</i>
ask		<i>demander</i>
call	{ [for]	
seek		<i>chercher</i>
accept	{ [of]	<i>accepter</i>
approve		<i>approuver</i>
boast		<i>vanter</i>
look	[on, upon or at]	<i>regarder</i>
attend	{ [on or up- on]	<i>accompagner</i>
comment		<i>commenter</i>
criticise		<i>critiquer</i>
tyrannise	[over]	<i>tyranniser</i>

Such are the great sources of English idiom, as it regards verb and adverb. It might be exemplified

also in the other parts: but besides that their several senses and substitutions are regularly shown in their places, they have scarce an elegance that may not be found with its correspondent in the Idiomatic.

In the prepositions indeed of every language must numberless delicacies ly; but this holds peculiarly true of the French prepositions, especially *à, de, en*, which by their vast variety of service, whether they subjoin the kind in the structure, content, produce or use; in the property, quantity, measure; instrument, cause, manner or situation; or whether they govern verbs with analogy of union, constitute by that variety of specification and substitution, perhaps the greatest difficulty of the French tongue. Of these therefore the idioms are digested with uncommon distinction, as well as those of the conjunctions, particularly *que*, which in its various ways of connecting, conducting, comparing &c. has naturally claimed the next attention to the three specificative prepositions. And that perspicuity with method might reign thro' the whole, no idiom is any where intermixed till clearly exemplified in its place. For this reason all idioms that could be brought under one title have been left to their principal article, and even the participles past used adjectively &c. in idiom are thrown after the verbs by themselves: no wonder then if the curious unchangeables are attended by all that could list under their banner; similarity of construction seeming the likeliest method of fixing the subordinate idioms, as well as of familiarising the superior.

The very adages or proverbs collected upon the same plan with the other idioms, those being purposely omitted that are alike in both languages, are so ranged that the direct precepts precede and the observations follow, according too to the class in speech to which the leading word may belong; and

wherever the language is old or peculiar, it is as much distinguished as the several files elsewhere.

Those sentences of sagacity are extracted from the dictionary of the French Academy; an authority which will warrant every idiom, not additionally sanctioned by the names or initials of *Telemaque, Gil-Blas, La Fontaine, Moliere, Corneille, Racine, Boileau &c.*

Thus has it been endeavored to remove every difficulty and obviate each danger attending the correspondence of the French and English languages; as well as to point analytically the beauties of which either diction is capable.

The analysis however being but a guide to the materials, as the idiomary to their peculiar use and construction, neither one nor the other can be employed or understood without a previous acquisition of the *principles* upon which the constituent parts are severally varied, and upon which they are mutually combined; without a rational knowlege of the grammar of all languages as well as the analogy of each.

A Translator so furnished must know and consider, as is fully exemplified in these volumes, that there is in every tongue one language of prose and another of poetry, but that the economy of both differs in different tongues; that though concord and government be general, each has peculiarities in either; that the rules of gender by signification must be common, and those by termination peculiar; that as genders do not always correspond, no more do numbers; that masculines therefore and feminines, singulars and plurals are often reciprocated; that verbs neuter may be interchanged in translation with verbs reflected or reciprocal, verbs active with verbs reflected and a preposition, reflected with passive, (where tongues admit this term;) both active and passive with the substantive verb and a participle; and simple or primitive terms with terms perhaps compound or derivative;

vative; that literals correspond not always with literals, nor transmissives with originals; that words must be expressed in one language, which may be understood in another; and that modern tongues analogous in certain degeneracies which abridge the variety of their order, differ often in this also from each other, as well as from their transpositive parents.

In the Idiomatic he will have particular occasion to observe, that Idiom may ly upon a word or a phrase; upon the situation even of the one, or the structure of the other; that so a word and a phrase may prove interchangeable: that when a word or assemblage of words in any language cannot with ease and elegance bear a literal construction, that is, when it or they constitute an idiom, he is to revolve the analogous senses, to trace the spirit of such idiom from its analogy in general and situation in particular, and to render the idea that must have been the Author's by another figurative term or expression equivalent, if possible, to the original; or if the language he writes afford neither, he must even be content to transmute it into the next inferior correspondent; the necessary sometimes, however humbling resort of the ablest Translator into the most copious tongue.

This may perhaps appear even in some of the specimens which the Idiomatic affords of Translation; though it is always endeavored to render idiom by idiom, and adage by adage, to elucidate precept by performance, and to strengthen the useful with the pleasing; to do every thing in-fine that may facilitate an art so often attempted and so seldom understood, an art important as it is delicate, which alone can make all nations speak one language, and enable them to cultivate the noblest commerce, that mutually enriches one country without impoverishing another.

ANIMADVERSIONS

Supplemental and explanatory.

AS every Author should be his own first Critic, it is here judged proper to revise both volumes, in order to obviate, if possible, every objection, and to correct whatever errors may have escaped either the Composer or Compositor.

Nor will it seem wonderful if in so wide a range of unbeaten paths, and so vast a variety of double digestion, some things have been omitted, inserted, situated or said without the concurrence of Analogy; who having vouchsafed the general plan, can now best remark any deviation, and supply any defect of the performance.

Page iii. line 19. Though *b* be interchangeable with no consonant in domestic, it is commuted with *c* in forain commerce; as from *corne* and *cœur* we have *born* and *heart*, which last some bring straight from the Greek.

In the vocal table before [oi] should come in o au, and immediately after it [ou].

vi. 25, 26. *cantique*, *theriaque*, the correspondence of *qu* and *c* not being yet notified, should not enter till the end of page viii. nor should *entier* ciii. 21. till civ. 13.

ix. last. 3. *damoiselle* *damsel* should exemplify article 10. of p. vii. as might xxi. 33. *canonicate* *canonicat*, if transposed, article 2. p. v. So x. 10, 11. *madamaire* and *ivoire* belong better to xx. 1. &c.

x. 22. *guirlande*, xii. 13. *panse*, xxvii. 9, *digérer*, or the like, might have been each with its correspondent

spondent parenthetically closed, their transmutation being too singular to find a place in the table.

xxv. *Éc. nombreux, monstrueux, aimable; poli, exquis, requis, privé, obstiné, affectionné, situé, suranné, parfait*, are but secondary formatives from the Latin; whereas lvi. 25. *Éc. amitié, rivalité, complicité*; xcii. *Éc. champêtre, vaporeux, fastueux, mondain; Persé, Britannique, Breton, Africain, Romain, Thébain, Athénien, Palestin, Albigeois, Gapençois, Valentinois, Nivernois, Auvergnat, Candiot, Scythe, Dalmate, Spartiate, Grec* (like *Carthaginois, Galate, Sarmate, Epirote &c.*) are but analogised transplants from the Latin; as are xxxviii. 23. *vermisseau*, xcii. 27. *gigantesque* and every other *esque* from the Italian.

xliv. 4. *chariot*, 23. *banderole*, xlviii. *antepenult*, (or last but two,) *calin*, lxxxiii, 19. *herboriste*, are rather indeed descendants of *charier, bander, caler, and herboriser*.

lxix. 4. *Éc. maintien* and its two cognates are more immediate mutilations of the present indicative.

lxxi. 8. *Éc. fossé and orangé*, (as well as *côté* from *côte*,) though seemingly participials are really collectives, like lvi. 10. *parenté &c.* on the other hand the collectives in *ée*, liv. 6. are nearly related to the participials lxix. 24. *Éc.*

lxxii. 13, 14. *mort* and *tort*, one adopted the literal, the other a figurative action of the verbs to which they are ascribed, are both however strictly primitive; nor can *tort* more than *tors* be any part of *tordre*, of which the participle is onely *tordu*, and the nearest literal action or effect *tortis* (lxiv. 7.)

cvi. 18. *Éc. réprimander* and *gourmander* being the proper progeny of *réprimande* and *gourmand*, *ander* may be spared from this rule.

cxli. 28. *hélas*, not unnaturally perhaps of this composition, is by some carried nearer to nature, and adopted from ancient tongues.

cccxxiii. 14. The compounds of *bien* and *mal*, not being very numerous, might therefore have been thus ascertained.

They both compound, beside the specified, *well-lant* (inseparable) and *seant*: *bien* the participial adjectives 2. *bien-disant*, *bien-aimé*, *bien-venu*, the verbal substantives *bien-être*, 2. *bien-dire*, *bien-venue*, *bienfait*; but in 3. *bien-tenant* (possessor) it is itself a substantive.

So *mal* too often adheres to *plaisant*, *avisé*, *intentionné*, 1. *bâti*; *habile*, *adroit*, *propre*, *honnête*, *gracieux*, *content*; *faire*, *verser*, *traiter*, *mener*; and as *mal-aisé*, *mal-adroit*, *mal-faire*, so *mal-aise*, *mal-adresse*, *mal-façon*.

Mal in-fine once also an adjective, remains such in *malheur*, 2. *malencontre*, and a few others expelled almost even the familiar: as *malpeste*, *à la mal-heure* &c.

xxxiv. 16. Among the servile adoptions from France may be particularly numbered the pecuniary symbols *l. s. d.* which initials though the French fairly brought from the Latin with the words *livres*, *sous*, and *deniers*, the English can urge no plea of Common-sense either for adopting or retaining them. If Arithmetic must have, like her sisters, her mincing, what other can she use without absurdity than those of the words she pronounces, as *pds.* *sh.* *pce.* for pounds, *shillings*, *pence*?

The fourth hieroglyphic *q.* or *qrs* is less enigmatical, as chancing to represent the *quartiers*, or quarters of a penny; but never can abbreviate *farthings*; nor indeed can ought else than its initial, or its initial and final letters.

xxxvi. last. The classes of noun formative, thus in all nature properly fix, may more widely be considered but half that number, *diminutives*, *collectives* and *agents*; the first comprising *augmentatives*, the second *abstracts*

and *actions*: as the seven proper parts of all language noun, pronoun, verb; adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection, are also reducible to three; noun, verb, and adverb; noun naturally containing its substitute pronoun; and adverb, or as some say *particle*, the the other three invariable parts of speech.

xxxvii. 25. With French insertives may be classed *i, u; v, c*: as in *miséricordieux, monstrueux, préjudicier, accentuer; assouvir, enjoliver, joliveté; marécage.*

So the English, beside the doubling consonants, might (cxlii. 7.) have been counted *e, i* (and *y*) *u; l, r, n, p, s*: as we have also seen exemplified in *foolery, clayey, righteous, prejudicial, usual, clothier, lawyer; ringlet, cockerel, Sampson, Betsy*; and as *n* is prefixed in *Ned, Nel, &c.* so *s* in *slime, splash &c.*

cxliv. 5. To the collective or abstractive terminations of English noun might have been added *iad, ade,* and *al* which is originally adjective (xci. 18. cxiv. 15. &c.): as from *dunce, block, rent, testimony, festive, spring dunciad, blockade, rental, testimonial, festival.*

clvii. 20. To the diminutive endings of agents, the contemptuous *ion*: as *rascal rascallion*; and cxliii. (col. 2.) 9. *on* or *ion*, as in *simpleton*, if this be not a compound of *simple* and *one*. With some similarity may have descended *nuncheon* and *luncheon* from *noon* and *lump*.

clxxii. 29. To communicative terminations perhaps (the Latin) *ate*: as from *valid, sublime, capacity, to validate, sublimate, capacitate.*

clxxiv. 5. To the three substantives that generate adverbs of manner: *purpose*, which produces *purposely*.

19. To formative adverbs of time *oft*, the elegant mutilation (rather than the parent) of *often*; and (line last) as a formative preposition of time *after* from the old *ast*, still a local preposition or adverbial on ship-board.

clxxviii. 12. To participial adjectives *pent* and *tight*, become *expressives* from *penned* and *tied*.

17. To the substitutes of adjective the verb *dread*, for its participle, in solemnity: as *our dread Soverain*, *the dread command*.

clxxix. 25. &c. To the adjective adverbials *pretty*, *very*, *mighty*, which indefinitely measure, not action, but quality, quantity, and space local or temporal, which is also quantity; *right*, *full*, *exceeding*. For as we say *pretty good*, *pretty well*, *pretty soon*, *pretty many*, *pretty much*, *pretty nigh* or *near* &c. and said 4. *right good* &c. so still says Form *right reverend*, *right honorable*, *right trusty* &c. All styles admit *full sweet*, *full well* &c. *full as good*, *full as well* &c. *exceeding good*, *exceeding well* &c. *Very* and *exceeding* can never qualify verb; but *fast*, *close*, *hard*, *right*, *straight*, *clear*, *clean* may equally speak the manner of action, situation or direction: as, not onely *to walk fast* &c. but *fast* by which is poetical, *close by*, *hard by*; *close at hand*, *hard at hand*. So *right on*, *straight along*, *clear* or *clean* (for the old *sheer*) *over* &c. *Just* in-fine is the most extensive as well as the noblest epithet of any thing, any action, or any qualifier: thus *a just person*, *a just thought*, *to think just*, *just done*, *just tolerable*, *just tolerably*, *just not mad*, &c. *just so*, *just enough*, *just now*, *just here*, *just by*, *just at hand*, *just as good*, *just as well*, *just as many*, *just as much*, *just so long*, *just so often*, *just thus far* &c.

clxxxv. 4. To the inseparable components of adjective *de* in *devoid* as in the verbs *desile*, &c. clxxxiii. 24.

clxxxvii. 13. To the two participials denied as aliens, perhaps *indetermined*, as distinctive from the regular *undetermined*.

cxcvii. 1. To the irregular compounds of *son*, *Anderson* and *Henderson*, the *sons* of *Andrew* and *Henry*.

Jamison is rather the son of *Jamy*, one of the abbreviations of *James*, and so should be *Jamison*.

cc. 28. To compound verbs a specifier subjoined in *vouchsafe*.

ccii. 31. With compound adverbs of time was once admitted *oftentimes* or *ofttimes*, now exploded with like reason as

ccii. 19. *furthermore*, which was indeed more truly a conjunction; as the conjunctions (28, 29.) composed of adverbs *how*, *when*, &c. and *ever* or *soever* may by many still be stiled *conjunctive adverbs*: a distinction perhaps without a difference.

cciii. 5. &c. With the rivals that have yielded to the doughty *perhaps*, must be remembered the old compound *belike*, as well as the formative *haply*.

ccix. 24. With these four reciprocations may possibly be ranked *barde*, *barbs*, *beard*, *barbe*.

clx. 1, 7. Agents in *ent* and *ast* as well as adjectives of the former termination (clxvii. 6.) may otherwise be regarded forain and primitive.

clxix. 7. clxx. 23. *Sulphur* and *nectar* form no less naturally *sulphurous*, *nectarous*; and *Saturn* *Saturnian* in very different sense from 1. *saturnine*, which (clxix. col. 1. l. 29, 25.) is the opposite of 1. *jovial*.

clxxii. 15. The verb *to open* may either grow inceptively from *to* 4. *ope*, or exemplify the rule clxxvi. 30.

clxxix. 21. Of these two adverbs or adverbials one remains in every degree, *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*; the other onely in the comparative *rather*.

clxxxiv. 20, 21. The poets sometimes transpose up with other verbs: thus, *upturn*, *upbeave* &c.

cciv. 8, 9. By *often closed*, yet not merely mutilated monosyllables, must be understood, monosyllables often closed indeed by consonants, yet not therefore mere mutilations from other tongues.

15. It may be said that some of the expressives, as *roar, bawl, break, &c.* with others we saw and heard xxxiv. 23. &c. are immediately Greek; and certain it is that many of them are no less akin to the Hebrew, who being the eldest daughter of Nature must doubtless first speak her language.

With regard to the second volume which collects analogically the *roots and idioms*, few amendments have been found necessary beside the typographical.

The preceding Analysis has indeed made it obvious, that among the roots of either language, some branches and some compounds have crept in unfenced by parenthesis; but those intruders are generally such as bear no bright badge of formation, or such as have lost in length of time their originals, and are so become originals themselves.

Of the former class may be enumerated in the French collection: *ypréau, ruisseau, berceau, écheveau, sillon, carrillon, échantillon, étançon, éperon, écrouelles, chenille, cheville, chenet, bouquet, grélot, godenot, tripot; boutique, grange, galetas, cadenas, carrosse, tanière, grenade, groseille, cheveu, ouvrage, serment; appui, ennui, 3. octroi, amas, trépas, effor, émail, écueil, éclair, éclairer, oublier, dépouille, amende, longe, échasse, échisse, écale, écot, étau, appeau, appas, escouffe, épieu, escroc, échançon, gobin, lutin, lévrier, ballier, chantier; auberge, bijou, supercherie: revêche, niais, mignard, maussade, boiteux, bourru, fourbu, trapu; aîné, épave, méchant, aucun, aveugle: mouiller, barbouiller, bredouiller, hérissé, mitonner, braconner, boulanger, épancher; arrêter, accabler, accotter, atteler, achever, acheter, avouer, empêcher, épouvanter, escrimer, effrayer; éblouir, émonder, étanner, égarer; délabrer, dévider; remorquer, rebuter; trémousser, trébucher, tricoter.*

and

and in the English:

puddle, 1. nettle, nipple; buttock; brocket, emmet;
1. bonnet; filly, 1. gypsy, 1. bully, 1. turkey, 1. monkey,
1. muskin; morrow, sloth, legacy, share, loan, load, pang,
guilt, silt, filth, grist, craft, brunt; monger, buckster,
weasel, weevil, knuckle, hurdle, bundle, snaffle, snivel,
bovel, spangle, dimple, sample, sorrel; bodkin, runnet,
rubbish, hammock, beaven, token, blossom, pounce, fleece,
bunch, blotch, stitch, ditch, breech, brake, burrow, fur-
row, draf, bough, twig, prig, dunce, leech, shrimp,
splint, jack, plug, bilt, tilt, stilt, crutch, hinge, spring,
summer, winter; flounder, porringer, fodder, fetters, tet-
ter, tenter, tatter, tether, tiller, bolster; nutmeg, dan-
drif, denison: fleet, elder, brindled: warble, whistle,
bristle, frizzle, bustle, puzzle, dazzle, tinkle, cackle,
guggle, mingle, mangle, trample, mumble, stumble, gro-
vel, piddle; whisper, linger, loiter, stammer, stutter, sal-
ter, hover, quiver; slink, flinch, swinge, whisk, crash,
lay, raise, praise, blast, brood, tilt, drag, own: arward,
abet, abide, avoid, appraise, allay, asswage; belong,
bestow.

Of the latter class are étoudeau, alevin, tampon, sor-
nette, souquenille; hargneux, sarouché; effarer, escarper,
éplucher, débrailler, rechigner, étourdir, ensevelir &c.
and hamlet, havoc, bassoc, pestle, pedlar, harbinger:
shabby, greedy; naked, wicked: freckle, wither, listen;
afford, behove, believe, bequeath, begin, reckon &c.

Omitted on the contrary are some French terms,
especially of art, which might have claimed, whether
by original or hereditary right, a place among the
primitives: to wit,

vie	life	sortilege	sorcery
saçétie	jest	3. délit	trespass
dicton	saying	prurit	itching
litige	litigation	volonté	will
			volupté

<i>volupté</i>	voluptuous-	<i>amadou</i>	match, wick
	ness	<i>amygdale</i>	almond of the
	pleasure		ear
4. <i>macule</i>	spot	<i>omoplate</i>	shoulder-
<i>pécule</i>	property		blade
<i>septentrion</i>	north	4. <i>dextre</i>	right hand
<i>fonds</i>	ground, estate	2. <i>bedaine</i>	panch, guts
<i>cimétiere</i>	church-yard,	<i>ganache</i>	horse's nether-
	cemetery		jaw
4. <i>paroi</i>	wall	(<i>sureau</i>	elder-tree)
<i>masure</i>	ruins	<i>garance</i>	madder
<i>latrines</i>	jakes	<i>véronique</i>	fluellin
<i>gadoue</i>	filth	<i>serpolet</i>	wild thyme
<i>fétu</i>	mote, straw	<i>auronne</i>	abrotanum
<i>rape</i>	grater		southern-
<i>anche</i>	reed of a bo-		wood
	boy	<i>senigré</i>	fenigreek
<i>trémie</i>	milhopper	3. <i>regnicole</i>	denison
<i>douve</i>	pipe-staff	3. <i>juriscon-</i>	lawyer
<i>cucurbite</i>	still	<i>sulte</i>	
<i>vertèvelle</i>	bolt-staple	<i>adolescent</i>	youth
<i>vielle</i>	cymbal	<i>concurrent</i>	competitor
<i>caisse</i>	box; drum	<i>émule</i>	rival
<i>cep</i>	vine 4. fetter	<i>économe</i>	steward
<i>pantiere</i>	woodcoc-net	<i>custode</i>	warden
<i>cadastre</i>	terrar	<i>manant</i>	clown
<i>rigole</i>	trench	<i>mégissier</i>	tawyer
<i>dariole</i>	custard	<i>nautannier</i>	mariner
<i>darne, dalle</i>	cut, slice	(<i>matelot</i>)	sailor
<i>aureole</i>	1. glory in	<i>truchement</i>	interpreter
	painting	<i>spadassin</i>	swordsmen
<i>faribole</i>	flim-flam	<i>pagnote</i>	coward
2. <i>frasque</i>	prank	<i>cocu</i>	cuckold
<i>glas</i>	knell	<i>masette</i>	jade
<i>veste</i>	waistcoat	<i>requin</i>	sea-dog
<i>amadis</i>	tip of its sleeve	<i>crécérelle</i>	kestrel

<i>jar</i>	gander	<i>viser</i>	to aim [at]
<i>cancro</i>	crab	<i>capter</i>	catch
		<i>éviter</i>	avoid
<i>dolent</i>	whining	<i>appeler</i>	call
<i>cas</i>	1. broken	<i>proférer</i>	utter
<i>viril</i>	manly	3. <i>répéter</i>	reclaim
<i>insigne</i>	signal		reherse
<i>fructueux</i>	beneficial	<i>périliter</i>	hasard
<i>modique</i>	moderate	<i>morigéner</i>	tutor
<i>mieure</i>	roguish	3. <i>ôïroyer</i>	grant
2. <i>bleche</i>	wavering	<i>constater</i>	state, settle
2. <i>dodu</i>	jolly	<i>tramer</i>	weave
<i>immonde</i>	unclean	4. <i>tancer</i>	chide
		<i>subir</i>	undergo
<i>rester</i>	to remain		

These as well as the following amendments Candor will not disdain, but ascribe them rather to after-care than to former negligence.

clxx
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clxx
clxx
exci
excii

Volume I.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Col.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>after</i>	<i>read</i>
xviii		1	one	interjection or
xix		7	from	the adjectives
xxiii		20	names in e	and plurals in es
xxv	2		line 22	and with other change:
lxiii	1	19	apparier	as if parier
lxvi		3	er	er ant
			line 10	porc (as if porcher) porchai- son boar-season
lxxi			3	3. sceller to seal
lxxx			20	pâtre to feed pâtre herdman
cxv		33	trans or tra	sub: classes
clii	2		line 19	thieve theft
			27	grind grist
clxi	1		25	Dauphin Dauphiness
clxiii	2		21	lay lair
clxiv		16	ary	an, ean, ian;
clxxi	2	30	stick	or stut
clxxii	1	6	glimpse	or gleam
			line 8	quake quiver
				quaver
				shake shiver
				shudder
				sleep slumber
		10	the	inceptive or growing
	2		line 12	haste hasten
				threat threaten
				for thret thretten
				4. hap happen
				4. list listen
clxxiii	2	4	twin	perhaps 4. twain
clxxiv		last	yon	or yond
clxxx		23	namely,	likewise,
clxxxv		10	te,	ive, able, ible
cxci		16	thanksgiving,	doomsday,
exciii		15	action	or agent

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		18	4.	
		17	hydropsy	4. hydropsy
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cxviii		24	3. mis under- standing	misunderstanding
clxii	2	28	bake 4.	bake
			bannoc	4. bannoc
clxv		14	ous	ious
clxxxi		2	exhibited	exhibited
excix		20	only	onely
cciv		30	according to	so adapting
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24	1	5	reck	reck; dung
27	1	1	little	little; few
		2	few	much, many
		5 } [much]		[much, many]
		6 }		
32	2	15	charpentier &c.	feseur &c.
		16	feseur &c.	charpentier &c.
33	2	8	ebenevi	ebenevis
36	1	20	rennet	runnet
38	2	19	dartre,	dartre
39	1	14	moule; muscle	muscle
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48	2	15	accès	accès
55	1	26	fraise	braise
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				de louage
		2	louage, fiacre	fiacre
73	1	19	Su	Sue
79	2	1	requigné	requinqué
96	1	5	bouse	a bouse
104	1	10	after through	on sur; à, de, en
114	1	26	Ce	Remise. Ce
116	2	17	pond	pound
117	1	32	endormir	1, 2. endormir
118	1	8	para-pluie	parapluie
		9	&c.	&c.
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123	1	24	jeurs	jours
125	1	32	unef &c.	une f. &c.
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129	1	27	vendu	vendue
130	1	8	cotte	coté
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		20	s'a,	s'acculer
177	1	19	dans les	se m. dans les
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				&c.
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192	2	10	beart	beart's
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261	1	13	mi-	miton-
277	1	4	passer de	passer
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		20	part en	de part en
308	2	30	pass	pass
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